The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 296. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Dec.				
12th "	Persia	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
1915.				
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa ..	11000
9th "	India	8000	....	..
16th "	Salsette	6000	Morea ..	11000
23rd "	Arabia	8000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja ..	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Wakasa Maru	K. Itsuno.	6265	13th. Dec.	24th. Dec.
Colombo Maru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	15th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
Tenshima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	28th. Dec.
HakusikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Many cases of long standing have been cured by Methyloids after everything else failed. By taking Methyloids you save time and money—and get cured.

180—A9

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1914.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.
S S Flaminian	3,500	23rd Dec

This steamer is a B Class steamer but carries both surgeon and stewardess. The fare to Liverpool is 473 single and 726 return Marseilles 451 single and 682 return.

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi .	5,573	....	1st May

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	462	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brlances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

DUMRA, 1,695 Mon. 14th Dec. 11a.m., †P.B. D. and C. M.

KASARA, 1,195 Thurs. 17th Dec.

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 18th December, *Direct.

†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi. *On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PURNEA," 3,306 tons, on or about 12th December, calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, on or about 17th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

12th December, 1914.

CHRISTMAS 1914

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER.

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Depesits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box, 141.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or, T. H MOORE & Co., Chief Agents

Hummum St., Fort,

BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.Osborne	R.N.R.26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	440	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	....	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

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GOOD QUALITY
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FINE JEWELLERY,
RELIABLE CLOCKS,
RELIABLE WATCHES,
WATCH BRACELETS,
FANCIES IN SILVER,
KNICK-KNACKS,
SILVER PLATE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
POCKET CAMERAS,
PIANOS AND MUSIC.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:

No Limit to Number of Claims in year.

Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

Complete Cover and Absolute Security.

Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

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General Agent.

"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic", 11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000

ESTABLISHED 1868.

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE, BURGLARY, MOTOR CAR, MOTOR CYCLE, BICYCLE, LIVE STOCK, ACCIDENT & SICKNESS, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PLATE GLASS, LIFT & HOIST, DRI NG ACCIDENTS.

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—

12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

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Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion a every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittances with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homœopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Hornby Road, 11-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases treated (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

WHY don't you invest Rs. 20,000 to get yearly profit 20 to 80 per cent? Write at once to:— "G" c/o X'L, Convent Street, Bombay No. 1. 4705

LINING and RECUSHIONING MOTOR CARS, house furniturng undertaken at moderate rates by good certified workmen. Apply to DINSHAW D. PATEL, Co-operative Store Parel. 4696

MADAME GRINDLAY & SON, Dry. Cleaners and Dyers, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. Orders also received at Madame Semloh's, Milliners, opposite Hotel Majestic, Bombay. 3050

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—One of the numerous unsolicited testimonials:—Lady (Lovett) Souter has been 3 weeks at this hotel and found everything most satisfactory and clean. The cooking was exceptionally good. This is by far the best hotel in Mahableshwar, 21-5-1913. 4488

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE is the most popular and successful Institution for training Youths and Young Ladies in Accountancy, Banking, Law etc. Complete courses of Shorthand and Typewriting in 3 months. Special classes for Ladies. Fees most moderate, Oppo. Whiteaway Bldgs. 4701.

INCORPORATED CERTIFIED ACCOUNTANTS' TRAINING. Students having University qualifications and Accountants attached to Commercial Firms and Companies are admitted. Term from January next. For Particulars of Fees &c. Apply to The COMMERCIAL CORPORATION LTD., 53, Medows St., Fort, Bombay 4653

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER will attend gentlemen at their residence by appointment. Telephone 2704 or by letter. H. GIAMCOMO, 58 Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Charge annas twelve. 3079

WANTED EMPLOYMENT, by well educated Italian in any capacity. Sound knowledge of export and import, and general office routine, willing to accept moderate salary. Apply to "M. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3045

WANTED a CLERK on Rs. 35 per mensem. Applicant must have passed one of the following examinations:—The School Final Examination, the European High School Examination the full Senior Commercial Examination of the London Chamber of Commerce or the Cambridge Senior Local Examination.. The appointment is an officiating one and may be terminated at any time. Apply by letter with copies of testimonials to THE MASTER of the MINT, Bombay.

A. L. C. McCORMICK.
Major, R. E.,
4687. Mint Master.

WANTED TEACHERS FOR G. I. P. RAILWAY SCHOOLS:—
From 1st April, 1915—HEAD MASTER for Middle School at Bina, must be a European and a graduate of an English University with experience in India and possess a Teacher's certificate as required by the Govt. Educational Code. Maximum salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters.
From Janauary, 1915.—Trained KINDERGARTEN MISTRESS, also trained ASSISTANT MISTRESS who have passed a high school or equivalent examination for the Middle School at Jhansi. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 with free quarters.
4 Trained ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for primary and Middle Schools at Bombay, Bhusawal and Igatpuri. Maximum salary Rs. 60, and Rs. 70 with free quarters.
Apply with copies of certificates, full particulars of qualifications and religious denomination and references as to character to THE SECRETARY, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay. 3092.

WANTED.

WANTED a LADY TYPIST. Three hours weekly. Apply stating terms. Box No. 1085 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4708

WANTED by January 1st middle aged experienced Nurse (English preferred). Boy five years old and Baby three months. Good temper. Wages Rs. 30 p. m. Apply to Mrs. HEATH, Belgaum. 4646.

FINANCIAL—Large and small sums to be advanced on the mortgage of immoveable properties, at moderate rate of interest. Apply to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., 18, Bank Street, Fort. 4672

DANCING. Private lessons or class tuition proficiency guaranteed. Practice dances arranged: For terms apply to Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4703

WANTED a doubly qualified staff Nurse for night duty. Salary, Rs. 70 with free furnished quarters—Apply "MATRON," Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane, Madras. 3059.

WANTED TWO INVESTER 50,000 each as Directors, industrial concern manufacturing articles largely imported from Germany.
No. 9, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."
4660.

WANTED.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS (bed room and sitting room) with use of bath room on ground floor in Fort. Private entrance preferred. Reply to Box No. 557, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3050

CHRIST Church Girls' High School JUBBULPUR. The post of 7th Assistant Mistress (1st Standard) will be vacant in January. Salary Rs. 50 and furnished quarters.—Apply to the CHAPLAIN of Jubbulpur. 3060

REQUIRED for TEMPORARY SERVICE; an experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK, pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 per mensem according to qualifications. Apply in writing to NAVAL SECRETARY, ROYAL INDIAN MARINE, Dockyard, Bombay. 4706

WANTED RAJPUT, MAHOMEDAN or MAHRATTA candidates for posts of Fouzdars in a Native State in Kathiawar. Those having experience of police work and knowledge of English need only apply to Box No. 1079 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4679

WANTED for a Mill in the Mofussil a COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER. Only experts in heavy sizing and proper setting of looms need apply stating their terms, qualifications and other particulars to "TEXTILE." Advt.. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4682

WANTED SERVICE by well educated Bengali as manager of Zamindari and landed properties in any part of India. Possessed of long experience in the line and expert knowledge of litigation. At present in the employment of a nobleman. Apply to "LAND MANAGER" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3080

WANTED.—Three first class ELECTRICAL WIRING MISTRIES for upcountry. Only capable and responsible men need apply.
NELSON THOMAS & Co.,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers,
4681 Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED SECRETARY, Parsi, smart, experienced, with knowledge of law preferred, to efficiently manage large estates. Pay according to qualifications, 3 years agreement. Apply stating age, pay expected, and full particulars and testimonials to Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4638

WANTED a graduate in History, strong in English, from 1st January 1915. Salary according to qualification. Christian preferred. Apply with testimonials to the
HEAD MASTER,
A. P. Mission High School
Dehra Dun.
3061

WANTED at once for the BOMBAY CUSTOMS MOTOR LAUNCHES an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H.P. Initial salary will depend on abilities. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge Preventive Service Office, Town Custom House.

WANTED from January next at LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow, a EUROPEAN ASSISTANT MASTER to teach Junior Classes. Preference will be given to a trained teacher. Salary Rs. 150-10-200 per month with free quarters, and benefit of Provident Fund. Apply by letter stating age, qualifications etc. to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
THE PRINCIPAL,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
4640

IN THE matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and of the DIAMOND JUBILEE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in liquidation.—WANTED CONTRACTORS FOR A BIG FLOUR MILL. Offers are invited for working the Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills, Delhi, or for having 2,50,000 maunds of wheat ground at the above Mills annually for a period from 1 to 5 years.
Apply sharp stating terms or for particulars to:—
H. JHAVERI & PANDYA,
4555 Official Liquidators.

FOR SALE.

A Motor and Electric business as a going concern to be disposed of. Apply to Box No. 1074, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a VIS-A-VIS with spider wheels in good condition. Apply to Box No. 558 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3049

PIANIST or STRING BAND available for Dances,, Concerts, etc. Apply CONDUCTOR c/o Gladman & Co. Music Sellers, Princess Street, Bombay. 4659

FURNITURES of well arranged good house will be purchased on reasonable term. Please apply to Box No. 1077, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4664.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4704

FOR SALE.—FREE-HOLD LAND at Harkness Road and Dongersy Road, Malabar Hill. Suitable plots can also be made. Apply to V. B. MOGRE, 13, Girgaum Back Road. 4574

FOR SALE—At Bandra, Khari Road, a piece of land measuring 777 sq. yds. going cheapest, ideal for building purposes. Apply in writing to Messrs. P. John & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.. 4662

FOR SALE.—A private brand new rubber-tyred VICTORIA, built to order. Price Rs. 750. Apply to—
S. N. HATE, L.C.E. B.Sc.,
72, Medows Street,
4690 Fort, Bombay.

COOKING APPLES, 9lbs, Rs. 3-8; Dried-apple rings 6lbs., Honey 5lbs. Rs. 4. All charges included by V. P. Parcel Post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Punjab, Telegrams "Banon. Kulu." 4581

FOR SALE:—Complete ELECTRIC PLANT WITH ENGINES various motors wires etc. 400 Volts. In complete working order. For particulars apply to the Proprietor Phoolchand BAGLA SPINNING MILLS COY. HATHRAS CITY. 4501

FOR SALE—A newly built AIRY BUNGALOW at Kurla. Has commodious rooms and compound, etc., area 1,357 sq. yds. A good opportunity for those wishing to own landed property at a small capital. Apply in writing to Messrs. P. JOHN & Co. Kalbadevi, Bombay.. 4662

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.—Armstrong Aluminium Type-writer, brand new Price Rs. 150; also a single handed Cutter 23 feet over all, very fast, sails, spars in good order, and dinghy, buoy, anchors, chains, Rs. 1,250. Open to offer. Apply N. GEORGE, No. 5/6 Shed, Victoria Dock. 4606

FOR SALE—ARCHITECT and BUILDERS POCKET BOOK by Kidder. Leather bound. Building Construction and Superintendence by Kidder. 3 Vols. Cloth bound. All in good condition. Cheap.
A. W. McCURDY,
Bareja P. O.
4702 Ahmedabad Dist.

FOR SALE a BAY WALER MARE (aged) well-bred, steady and fast, free from all vices and believed absolutely sound. Price Rs. 350 only, or reasonable offer. Can be seen at any time by arrangement with
THE MANAGER,
WELLINGTON MEWS,
Bombay.
4668.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT accommodation for respectable childless young couple. Bungalow, finest position Cumballa Hill, special facilities. Apply Post Box 233. 4676

FURNITURE ON HIRE.—Up-to-date and smartly designed furniture for four bedrooms, dining and drawing room, including crockery.. Rs. 100 per mensem. Even one or two rooms furnished at reduced rates. Apply to Box No. 1058 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

NOTICES.

OUR SAVIOUR'S GREAT PROPHECY

CHRIST GAVE DEFINITE SIGNS OF HIS SECOND COMING, saying: "When ye shall see all THESE THINGS, KNOW that IT IS NEAR EVEN AT THE DOORS."

THE NEW HALL SERMON

SUNDAY, DEC. 13, at 6-30 p.m.,

Will point out the more definite signs in the above prophecy. Come to NEW HALL, Apollo Bunder, opposite Watson's Annexe and hear this sermon.

VERY SPECIAL:—
The regular session of the biennial conference of the India Union Mission of Seventh day Adventists will be convened in Calcutta, Dec. 18-28, 1914. There will therefore be no services at New Hall on Sundays of Dec. 20 and 27. Services will be resumed Sunday, Jan. 3, 1915.
Watch for the Announcements

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON, 1914-15.

THE BOMBAY RACING SEASON will consist of 18 days, commencing on Saturday, 19th December, 1914, and ending on Saturday, 20th March, 1915.
Extra Meetings, 13 days, and Bombay Races, 5 days.

SEASON TICKETS.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued at the following rates:—
Whole Season, 18 days racing.
Members of the Turf Club ..... Rs. 50 each.
Non-Members of the Turf Club Rs. 60 each.
Ladies ..... Rs. 20 each.
To Members of the Turf Club a ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.
Ladies' Tickets are not available for Children No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.
Season Tickets and Books of Coupons may be had only on application to:—
The Secretary, W. I. T. C., Byculla, Bombay.

DAY TICKETS.
The rates of admission are as follows:—
FIRST ENCLOSURE.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	5 0
Lady	2 0

BOMBAY RACES.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	6 0
Lady	3 0

SECOND ENCLOSURE.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0

BOMBAY RACES.

	Rs. a.
Gentleman	1 8
Lady	1 0

N.B.—All Tickets of admission and Books of Coupons are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.
Day Tickets will be sold at the Gates only.
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 15th November, 1914. 4576

LOSS OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixfour per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, as detailed below, originally STANDING in the name of R. D. SETHNA, Esq., and now STANDING in the name of ABDULLA JUSUB by whom they have not been endorsed have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietor upon the expiration of three months from the 10th day of December, 1914. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Improvement Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three months will be considered waived and of no effect.
Dated the 9th day of December, 1914.
(Sd.) ABDULLA JUSUB,
Proprietor of the Lost Debentures.
Countersigned,
C. M. CORREA,
Secretary and Chief Accountant,
Bombay Improvement Trust.
Particulars of Debentures mentioned above:
Year of Loan, 1902.
Value Rs. 5,000 each.
Nos. 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.
4683

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the unrealized outstandings-Book-debts, drafts secured by demand Promissory Notes, amounts due under decrees of Courts, due from debtors to the BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation) at Bombay and at its Branches at Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum, Kolhapur Sangli, Nagpur, Amraoti, and Hyderabad.
The offer may be made for the whole of the assets of the Bank including all Branches or for the Assets of one or more Branches or for the Assets of each separately.
Intending purchasers will be allowed every reasonable facility for examining the accounts to enable them to satisfy themselves of the nature and extent of the outstandings.
The offers should be sent to the Official Liquidator, Bombay Banking Company, Ltd., (in liquidation) High Court, Bombay on or before the 31st January, 1915.
The Liquidator shall not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.
R. D. SETHNA,
4657 Official Liquidator.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.
No. 232 of 1914. Re NATHMULL RAMLAL and GANGABISON RAMLAL carrying on business in Bombay and Cawnpore.
No. 301 of 1914. Re MEGHRAJ GANGABUX traded as MEGHRAJ GANGABUX and MEGHRAJ GANGABUX and Co.
No. 334 of 1914. Re GORDHANDAS MORARJI traded as TULSIDAS GORDHANDAS.
CREDITORS of the above-named Insolvents who have not proved their claims are requested to lodge proofs of their claims in the Office of the undersigned as soon as possible as it is intended to declare dividends in the above estates.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1914.
R. D. SETHNA,
4624 Official Assignee.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against our client Mr. VITHAL GOVIND alias VITHAL RAJA are hereby required to submit their claims with the proofs thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within fifteen days from the date hereof, in default whereof the said claims shall be deemed to have been waived.
Dated this 4th day of December, 1914.
PANDIA & CO.
Solicitors for VITHAL GOVIND alias
VITHAL RAJA.
4624

NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that HABIB ROWJEE has contracted to sell absolutely to our client the property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any interest in or claim to the said property or to any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, use, trust or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to us in writing at our office at 90, Esplanade Road, within the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenements and buildings thereon situate on the Sandhurst Road, (East), in the City and Island and Sub-registration district of Bombay, admeasuring 437 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of land bearing New Survey Nos. 4625, 4626, and 4636, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6856, 6857, Street Nos. 17 to 33 and 35, and which is bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North partly by Plot No. 23, of the Improvement Trust of Bombay, and partly by the Fool Gully, Sunni Hanafi Musjid, on the South by the Sandhurst Road, on the East by a passage, belonging to the Improvement Trust, and on the West by Dhabu Street.
Dated this 11th day of December, 1914.
PAYNE & CO.,
4709 Purchasers' Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES GREY AND WHITE TOWELS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (B.T.), by order of the Agents of the Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co.'s Ltd., in the Company's shop at Seth Morarjee Goculdas Cloth Market, Kalbadevi, and on account and at the risk of Bohra Abdaalally Hyderalli:—
14 bales grey towels, No. 1,100, 36 by 72 inches 7 lbs.
9 bales white towels, No. 1,200, (size of grey goods) 40 by 80 inches, 8 lbs.
7 bales grey towels, No. 1,200 40 by 80 inches, 8 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act. VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, the 15th December, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—
Laces, electric glass globes, tin plates, celluloid beads, biscuits, cement, wearing apparel, photographic articles, rice, joowar, castorseeds, betelnuts, coconuts, a large quantity of bundles and bars steel and various other articles; also on the same day at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at R. B. C. Shed, Warehouse, Prince's Dock:—
400 big iron rings (water pipe).
Also on the same day at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 10, Shed Warehouse, Victoria Dock.
23 casks cement..

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 133 BAGS FLOUR, SUGAR, BARLEY AND GRAM.
Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents, the B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 3 Shed, Victoria Dock, on account of the concerned, the following goods:—
EX S. S. GRACHHUS.
133 bags flour, sugar, barley and gram.
MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1914.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 & 56 of Railway Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th day of December 1914 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's goods depot at Wari Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of Cotton seeds, Jawari, wheat, moha flower, Harda, bundles of Gunny, case of chimneys, bag of country drug, bundles of earthen ware pipes, loose Iron bars, flat, square and round, medicine, iron pans, iron beam scale, cases of acid, case of Machinery, sand old records, Bags of sweeping grain lot of steel hoops and bands and other miscellaneous articles.
A deposit of 50 p.c., will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th Dec. 1914.

Constipation produces more suffering than any other malady to which the human system is liable. The sure cure for it is Kasagra. Pleasant and perfect.
180—D26

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AT 10 A. M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF A PAIR OF CHESTNUT STUD-BRED HORSES, LADY'S BUGGY AND MOTOR SHAPED CARRIAGE.
TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 13th day of DECEMBER, 1914, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. R. SCOTT and Co.'s Stables on Gowalia Tank Road, on account and at the risk of the concerned:—
1 pair of Chest-nut Stud-bred Horses, 6 years old, 14-1, broken to saddle and single and double harness. A very showy and hardworking pair, absolutely found and free from bad marks, will be sold singly or in pair.
1 Bicycle wheeled Lady's Buggy by Stuart and Son, in very good condition.
1 motor shaped carriage, built by Messrs. C. N. Gujjar, very little used.
The above are on view at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables on Gowalia Tank Road.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT UNDERIA STREET, NEAR TWO TANKS.
Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December, 1914, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Bai Vasanbai and Bai Janbai, widows of Thakar Lalji Ruttonsey, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Latiff, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1912, and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part, and the said Mortgagees of the other port, the following landed property, viz:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, or being at Underia Street, outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1311 and 1311. New Nos. A-8476 and 8476, Old Survey Nos. 2460 and 2460, and New Survey Nos. 2-2939 and 2939, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E. Ward No. 268 (1)-(2), Street Nos. 37, 37A, and 1, and bounded as as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Valimahomed, on or towards the West by the Underia Street, on or totowards the South by the property of Esaji Tajbhai, and which said hereditaments and premises have been and are now in the possession of the tenants of the said Mortgagor.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, in Cook's Buildings, on Hornby Road, Fort, or to be Undersigned.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of December, 1914, at 4.30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Jethalal Kalidas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Hormasji Sorabji Kawarana and in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an indenture of mortgage dated the 2nd day of December, 1912, the following landed property:—
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Foras land together with all buildings tenements and messuages standing thereon and situate at or near the Ripon Road, in the registration district and sub district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 426½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Shariffbhoy Gangji and Khoja Mulla Jan Mahomed on or towards the East by the property of Girdhar Bhimji on or towards the South by the property of Fazal Jan Mahomed and on or towards the West by the Ripon Road, and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 135, 524, New No. M/13645, old Survey Nos. 270, 268, and New Survey No. 26/3554, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3877, (13), and Street No. 64L.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Davidas, attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1914.

VED & CO.

34, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, has been POSTPONED till further notice.
VED & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 12th December, 1914.

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on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE-

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, new designed household and office furniture, a great quantity of assorted piece goods, horses, carriages, bicycles and other miscellaneous goods.

Furniture such as Drawing Room Suites of sofas and chairs, single mirror door almiras, sideboards, dressing and writing tables, round and octagon tables, tiled teapoys, fancy wall brackets, book-cases, arm and armless chairs, chest of drawers, cupboards, etc.

By order of Post Muster General, Bombay:—

Unserviceable goods such as canvas and drill bags, leather delivery bags, wallets, small iron safe, lamps, hurricane laterns, and parcel scales clocks, time-pieces, rubber pieces, hand-cart.

By order of J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General Bombay and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Ramji Canji Bhatt, the following estate of the said deceased such as:—

Gold sanklas, gold bangles, gold buttons, gold kadas and madalias, gold rings, head ornament Ramnavami, silver sups, siler goblets, tray, snuff box, silver coins, diamond ring, tholia, loose rubies, diamond nose-pin, and furniture such as single mirror door almiras, show cases, dressing tables, iron cot, cash box, pictures in frames, copper and brass utensils, gadias, takias etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

Estate of Rowji Bagji Thacker, Insolvent:—

Blankets, white and grey Dhoties, white and grey shirtings, nainsooks, chintz, damask, doni, coatings, napkins, caps, sample cuttings, Mehta box etc.

Estate of Vadilal Vahalji Insolvent, traded as Gambhirmal Vdilal:—

Pehdi furniture such as gadlas, takias, Austrian safe, Copying press, vase lamps, chairs, clock, etc.

1 carriage and 1 mare.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

2 rubber tyred Victorias.
2 rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 rubber tyred Brougham.

AT 3 p.m. (S. T.)

Several gent's second hand and new bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE "VENDYKE STUDIO," WITH ITS PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS AND THE STUDIO FURNITURE.

Under instructions from Mr. Hassumbhoy Meherally Vazir and others, the mortgagees in possession and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Edward Donald Pereira (Successor of P. Metzeker), traded as "Vendye Studio," Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY the 14th December, 1914 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort:—

All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor in his "Vendyke Studio," with all its photographic materials, consisting of:—

Cameras complete with slides, lenses, plates, shutters, mounts, one lot of cabinet negatives, one lot of frames with photos and without photos, and photo materials, etc., and the studio furniture, such as:—

Drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, office tables and revolving chairs, Persian carpets, photo albums, show cases, cupboards, easels, writing tables, teapoys, electric table fans, Oliver typewriter, printing frames, etc.

The above goods is on view at the Auctioneer's Rooms.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

High Court Suit No. 509 of 1911.

Esmail Mollu ... ... Plaintiff.

v/s.

Haji Abdul Latiff Mahomed

Habib Suffrey and others.... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. R. D. Sethna Esq., and Sidick Haji Mahomed, the Receivers appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the order made in the said suit on the 20th day of July 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction the following immoveable property on the undermentioned day, time and place:—

LOT NO. 1. ABDUL REHMAN STREET PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1914 AT 5 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.

PARTICULUARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 93 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1445, new No. 7197, old survey No. 1/1060, and new

AUCTION SALE-

CRAWFORD & Co.—*(Contd.)*

survey No. 1980 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Abdul Rehman Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Esmail Hassan, on or toawrds the South by the property of Khatri Abdoola Haji Mahomed, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "B" Ward No. 28 and Street No. 105-107.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim Kolah and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A PIECE OF LAND AT MORLAND ROAD, ADMEASURING ABOUT 2151 SQUARE YARDS TOGETHER WITH THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY BUILT THEREON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account & at the risk of the mortgagors Charles Stone Hewett, Stanislaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 19th December, 1914, at 4.30 p. m., (S. T.), on the premises, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated the 10th day of March 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Charles Stone Hewett and Stanislaus Hewett, the present trustees of an Indenture of settlement dated the 25th March 1911 of the first part, the said Charles Stone Hewett, Stanislaus Hewett and Annie Gladys Hewett, the surviving Beneficiaries under the said Indenture of settlement of second part, and the mortgagee of the third part, the following piece of land with the building erected thereon:—

DESCRIPTION OF PIECE OF LAND AND PROPERTY.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate at and on east side of Morland Road in the Agripada District in the Town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,151 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue as part of New Survey No. 3533 with the messuages, tenements dwelling house and structures standing thereon,—assessed by the Bombay Municipality under "E" Ward No. 4066, street No. 253 and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Abdul Karim Thanawala on or towards the west by the Morland Road, aforesaid on or towards the north by the Rope-Factory of Thanawala and on or towards the south by the property of Allibhoy Motabhoy and which premises are now vacant.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Lalji. Attorneys for the Vendor at their office No. 121, Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 12th December, 1914.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF A PIECE-GOODS SHOP AT BHINDY BAZAAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will under the instructions from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta & Co., attorneys for the mortgagee-in-possession Mr. Allarakhia Jiwraj and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Khoja Dharsey Rawjee an adjudged involvent trading under the name of Messrs. S. A. Dharsey & Co., and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the said mortgagee-in-possession under the Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of September 1914, and expressed to be made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee-in-possession of the other part, sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of December 1914 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Bhindy Bazaar, Shop No. 129/131, of the said mortgagor the following goods consisting of striped gauze, and Delaine flannel, vesting tusor, dress goods, Italian cloth, Cashmere, alpaca, washing check, calico, holland; long cloth, jacconets, bishop lawn and the shop furniture consisting of show cases, shelves, carpets, a large platform; etc.

Goods will be sold in one lot or reparate lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Dec. 1914.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

HIGHEST CLASS WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED.

Dr. CARR, D.D.S.

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,

Opposite Clock Tower,

Hours 9 to 6. **Bombay.**

AUCTION SALE-

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on account of the firm of Messrs. Jaffer Shivji Nathoo, who is closing their business sell by Public Auction at Furniture Bazar Chuckla, opposite Crawford Market, the whole of the stock in trade of their furniture shop consisting of dining tables, large and small sideboards, dumbwaiters, dinner wagons, arms and without arm chairs, drawing room sofas and chairs, chesterfield sofas, easy chairs and ottoman, drawing room new design side and corner cabinets, jardineers; single and double and cabinet fashion mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, side and pear marble top tables, dressing chest of drawers, large chenal glasses, glass door book cases, teapoys, pieces of silk tapestry and plush velvet, etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

By order of the office's concerned and on account and risk of Bapoolal Lalloobhai.

One rice huller and polisher combined.
One belt driven paddy cleaning machine.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred coupe wheels landau in good order.
1 handsome showy punch cullian waler cob, hardworking and quiet, goes well in harness.
1 3½ H. P. N. S. U. motor cycle with accessories in good order.
1 handsome strong American rubber tyred brougham by Brewster of New York, with baywaler-gelding, 15-2, 5 years and a set of harness.

THIS-DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 19 New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Wimbridge, Breslaner and others, very rich cut glass by best American workmen, and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back large side boards, dumb waiters, teapoys, table and hall lamps, rich drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, artistic made cabinets, fancy table ornaments. China and Japanese vases, rich carpets, wall and table clocks, brass single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, China matting, copper utensils, etc., etc., properties of Messrs. H. J. Ellis and A. H. Compton and others.

The property of another gentleman.

One handsome strong canoe shape rubber tyred victoria by Dykes in good order.

One handsome light English rubber tyred vis-a-vis, by Holmes, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, sell by Public Auction, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), at their Rooms, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee Rajabhadur Chatubhujdas Gordhandas, and on account and risk of the pledgors Messrs. Gordhandas Vithaldas and Sons, the following:—

4 large white round pearls, about 210 chows.
12 large white round pearls, about 255 chows.
One string of 44 small pearls, about 90 chows.
One string of 57 large and small pearls, about 223 chows.
One string of 84 large and small pearls, about 38 chows.
One bunch pearls of 10 strings, about 32 chows.
One bunch pearls of 13 strings, containing 89 pearls, about 62 chows.
One bunch pearls of 25 strings, containing 171 pearls, about 104 chows.
One bunch pearls of 33 strings, containing 294 pearls, about 190 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THURSDAY, the 17th day of December, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo Lamington Road, opposite Star Electric Works, and near the Belasis Road, Byculla, Bridge, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood French polished household furniture, also valuable black wood open carved furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, handsome ebonized English mahogany sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back side board, crockery stands, hall electric lamps table lamps, carpets, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs fancy cabinets, bronze, terracotta and farian figures, fancy china vases, and table ornaments, cutlery, pictures, one Jost's fan, one light house pattern clock, 400 days clock, writing tables, chairs, glass door book cases, marble top tables, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs dressing and washhand tables, card tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, bent wood chairs, corner whatnots billiard benches, verandah benches, cane chairs, etc., etc. The property of late Mr. A. Convayno and others,

The property of another gentleman.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co.,—*(Contd.)*

1 handsome rubber tyred light vis-a-vis, in very good order.
1 English single seated rubber tyred doctors brougham, in good order.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT, WADI BUNDER.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods grain and seeds in bags, cotton seeds in bags, wheat, jawari, bajree, harda, tamarind and mowha-flower in bags, two trolly wooden beams, packages of luggage case of glass climineys, bundle of country medicine, bundles of iron bars and pipes, loose iron beams, bundle of books and ridging, loose C. I. sheets, tins of repolin, lot of teakwood planks, gunny bags, empty casks, lot of old records, bags of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager....MR. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10.

Tomorrow (Sunday) Special Performance at 4-30 p.m.

"THE TRIUMPH OF AN EMPEROR" (or "BY THE CROSS")

A great Historical film Story of the early Christian Era. A magnificent Production describing the Military times of the Romans.

GLADIATORIAL CONTESTS.

This film presents several remarkable features, and the gladiatorial contests and the battle of the Rival Emperors are particularly elaborate.

"WITH THE WARRIORS AT YPRES."

Another vivid film of real human interest taken by Cherry Kearton, giving sidelights on one of the most glorious Episodes in British Military History.

OUR EXCLUSIVE WAR CARTOONS.

Showing the evolution of Imperial "Tommy" and how he is disposing of Prussian Militarism. German Sausage? Yes, Sir—"Oh! What a dainty dish to set before a king" by the famous black and white artists. Lancelot speedy.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.

Cinematography under shot and shell.

"THE WHITE ROSE."

A dainty domestic comedy of a young wife's mistaken jealousy.

CHRISTMAS ATTRACTIONS.

OPENING on Saturday next: Miss Addie Lennard, late of the Bandman Opera Company (Commedienne and Dancer) and Miss Norath Moore, Singer of Topicals and Patriotic songs.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 4-30 p.m.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

CHILDREN'S BRANCH

LADY WILLINGDON'S RELIEF FUND.

A SPECIAL CINEMA ENTERTAINMENT OF THE

LATEST WAR FILMS

will be given nder the patronage & presence of Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON in aid of the above fund.

Tickets may be obtained from the Secretaries or at ROSE & Co.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.

B. E. S. SCHOOL

BYCULLA.

CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 9 p.m.

IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL.

A big Novelty program of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and

A SCREAMING REVUE

2½ hours of Good Music and RIP-ROARING FUN

IN AID OF

THE BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH DISTRESS FUND PROGRAM.

PART I.

Marsellaise.....B. E. S. School Glee Club
Song "Dear Heart" Miss M. GRANT.
Selections by the Alexander Rag Time Band.
Solo "My Old Shako" Mr. E. S. Riley.
"Softly the shades of Evening Fall."—Lyric Quartette
Solo.....Miss Winckler
FISHING (a sketch by a party from Parel) from the repertoire of HARRY TATE the GREAT ENGLISH COMEDIAN.
Solo Miss O. Yamali.
Recruiting Song Miss Lily Ross.

PART II.

OUR FUNNY REVUE

of local topics and characters.
Funnier than a Cage of Monkeys.
Admission only Rupee 1.

TICKETS AT THE DOOR.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. ***To-Night!*** **Tel. No. 1271.**

Expensive Booking of the Magnificent Three-Reel "Aquilla" Drama

IN A GAMBLER'S CLUTCHES

A story of Modern Life possessing Real Heart-Interest.
ITS FORCEFULNESS WILL GRIP YOU.
It bears a Hall-mark which Ensures—
PERFECT PHOTOGRAPHY
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ADMIRABLE ACTING

OUR ANIMATED WAR NEWS.

Latest Pictures received by the Mail. Remarkable scenes taken at imminent risk by special War Photographers at the Front.

3 *Shows Nightly*—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday { Prize Show 5-30 to 6-45. Extra ,, 11-15 to 12-30.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENT.
A VISIT TO

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.

Tel. No. 1266. **Sandhurst Road**

TO SEE

Disappearance of Documents—Clue through Phone—Hydroplane to reach Steamer—Chess Tournament—Double dealing—Steamer on Fire—Escape with Papers—The Chase—Amongst the Jungali Talisman—Meeting again—Daring Beauty between the Beasts.—

All these shown in this big Programme.

LUCILLE LOVE

OR

THE GIRL OF MYSTERY

Prize Show: Saturday & Sunday 5-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)
Time.—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 10-45 to 12-15 (S.T.)

Usual Popular Rates.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

TO-NIGHT. CHARNI ROAD. ***TO-NIGHT.***

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH

This Sensational Film is to thrill—to Raise the Hair—to leave the Spectator Breathless—with its Daring cenes.

IT IS A GREAT STORY OF TH AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE REVELLER'S RETURN
A rattling Burlesque.

THE ACROBATIC DUO
A charming music hall turn.

PATHE WAR FILMS.

THE TURNING POINT
A beautiful Cinemacolor drama.

WIFFLE'S SUNSHADE
Prince the gloomshifter.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15; 10 30 to 12.

3 POPULAR PRICES. Under European Management.

PRIZE SHOWS Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated by England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Bombay	Singapore	Cebu
Calcutta	Malacca	Hoilo
Madras	Kwala Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hongkong
Rangoon	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Colombo	Seremban (f.m.s.	Foochow
Karachi.	Bangkok	Shanghai
Amritsar	Batavia	Tientsin
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Saigon	(North China)
Puket	Haiphong	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)		Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-p Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sasson, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
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BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders...£562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000

Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SQUIBB'S
AGUE SPECIFIC
CURES
MALARIA
AND OTHER FEVERS
Sold all over India.

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MADON, SONS & CO
Chemists and Druggists,
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16-18, Abdool Rehman Street,
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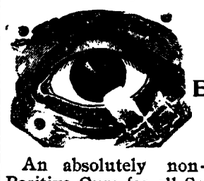
The Original Firm of
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
NEAR CURRENCY BANK.

Please note our address and do not confound it with any other.

Our qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon the ploma from the Royal London (Moorfields) Ophthalmic Hospital, will laamine eyes retinoscopically for ixsses free of charge.

We hold flatering testimonials from distinguished personages and include among our constituents such notabilities as the Honourable H. E. Rear Admiral Pearce, all past and present chief justices and puisne judges of the Bombay High Court, honourable members of the Bombay Legislative Council, members of the medical profession etc.



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EYE DROPS

An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for all Sore Ulcerated and Weak Eyes. Price Re. 1.

An Illustrated Essay on the Eye containing useful information sent post free on application.

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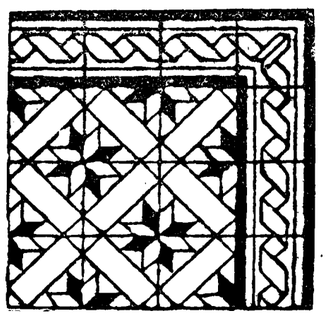
BEST TONIC
BOTH FOR YOUNG AND OLD.
A full trial bottle sent on receipt of Annas 4 for Postage.
SAPAT & Co.,
CHEMISTS,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.
Iron ounders & Tile Manufacturers,
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.



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Business men find Zymole Trokeys a great convenience. A box is easily carried and there's nothing so good for hoarseness and coughs. 180—B28

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CHRISTMAS CAKES
Christmas Presentation Boxes, etc.
NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS
62, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
XMAS LIST ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

(3rd Sunday in Advent, 13th Dec.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E flat; Hymns 49,193,554,551; 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Lord Bishop of Bombay; Canticles—Walmsely in C; Hymns 51,355,203; Collections for Additional Clergy Society; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale. 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service, Preacher: The Lord Bishop of Bombay; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vedden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Col-Collections for Church Expenses and Poor, and C.M.S., Western India Fund. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m. Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon Week days, 9 p.m Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. L. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy; Rev. Father Meore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. H. Martindale, 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy; Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort. Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Evening Praise List: Psalms 15, tune 68, Paraphrase 22, tune 118; Hymns. 7,599.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, M.A.—9-30 a.m United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Grey.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner, Sermon on Personal Rev. A. N. Warner, 10-30 a.m. Special Sunday School, Children's Day, Programme of Music and Recitations. The work of the Anglo-Indian Orphanage, Poona, will be presented by Mrs. Hutchings. A special offering will be taken for the same; 6-30 p.m. Sermon by Rev. A. N. Warner: Subject: "Soul Thoughts."

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans Wright; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. A. Yeomans Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbord; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service of Gospel Hymns, 6 to 6-25 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evensong Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedious.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A sermon in Marathi will be delivered at 6-15, this evening, at the rooms of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, Amruti Lane, on the Bhagavad Gita, (Chapter II, 16), by Vaijanath Shastri Athavle.

PRATHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. V. S. Hohoni will conduct the weekly Divine Service at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

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Criterion	,,	50	,,	3 4
Golf	,,	100	,,	7 8
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Noblesse Fino	,,	50	,,	5 0
La Hidalga	,,	50	,,	5 8
La Sirena	,,	50	,,	6 12
Nuevo Victoria	,,	50	,,	7 8
Grand Prix	,,	50	,,	9 0
— PICCADILLY CLUB BRAND. —				
Panatellas	er box of	50	Rs.	5 10
Alhambras	,,	50	,,	6 4
Odaliscas	,,	25	,,	4 0
— MANILLA CIGARS. —				
Cortado Deliciosus	per box of	50	Rs.	4 8
Londress	,,	100	,,	7 12
High Life in the East	,,	50	,,	5 0

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Has stood the test of time and is now extensively used in Great Britain and her Colonies in all types of **tuberculosis.** It gives far better results than any other treatment specially in **Pulmonary,** and **Glandular Tuberculosis, Tuberculous Joints, Tuberculous Peritonitis** and **Enteritis, Lupus Vulgaris** and **mixed infections.** Not seldom acute cases too respond to its action. It may be employed with perfect safety since it does not cause any irritation locally be constitutionally.

(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 42 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
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The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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THE MANAGER.

TIRED.

WORN-OUT AND RUN DOWN.

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason devoid of energy or ambition; nights are passed sleeplessly. The appetite grows poor, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and desponding into healthy and cheerful men and women.

Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2; 3 bottles Rs. 5-8; V. P. 4 annas extra.

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30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 11.

There have been a few light showers on the west coast of the Peninsula; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also below normal in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature is in excess at Allahabad but in defect in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Both day and night temperatures are generally in defect in Rajputana. Night temperature is below normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Gathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Temperature has risen and is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.41 in., Mormugao 0.10 in., and Karwar 0.89 in. Skies are lightly clouded at Bombay and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Bombay but damper at other stations.

Day temperature is in defect in the south Konkan; night temperature is in excess except at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.49 in., and Belgaum 0.28 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has increased considerably in the Peninsula. It has been nearly general on the west coast and in the south Bombay Deccan and local on the south Madras coast. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the northern half of the Peninsula. Temperature continues to rise in north-west India.

Some showers are likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Bombay Deccan. A few showers are possible also in the southern half of the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 11th of December. 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	67.5	53.5	85	..	3.28	..
Do. (10th)	78.3	61.7	36	..	0.25	—0.95
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	—0.47
Muskat	81.4	69.0	51	..	1.74	..
Do. (10th)	..	..	..	..	..	1.11
UNJAB—						
Multan	73.3	43.9	62	..	0.30	0.16
Rawalpindi	61.9	35.4	80	..	4.14	3.73
Lahore	65.5	41.1	90	..	1.07	0.95
Sirsa	70.6	36.9	83	..	0.02	..
Ambala	70.7	41.3	81	..	0.29	0.05
Delhi	69.0	44.0	76	..	0.33	0.16
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	70.3	45.0	58	..	..	—0.12
Mainpuri	73.3	44.6	75	..	0.04	—0.19
Jhansi	75.9	45.8	53	..	..	—0.19
Cawnpore	75.4	47.8	78	..	..	—0.37
Allahabad	78.9	52.6	73	..	..	—0.39
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad	75.1	39.8	55	..	0.52	0.42
Karachi	81.0	58.3	37	..	0.02	—0.04
Ajmer	74.9	47.0	65	..	0.49	0.22
Jalpore	78.7	45.5	50	..	0.12	—0.06
Kotah	74.9	50.1	44	..	0.26	0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—	77.0	45.0	31	..	0.16	0.06
Bhuj	79.2	58.7	47	..	0.09	0.03
Dwarka	85.1	56.8	32	..	0	—0.07
Veraval	79.9	42.0	40	..	0.21	—0.04
Rajkot	83.2	49.8	58	..	0	—0.20
Bhavnagar Para	83.9	52.5	68	..	0.70	0.57
Surat	83.6	55.7	46	..	0	—0.19
Ahmedabad	83.5	48.2	31	..	0.05	—0.10
Deesa	75.0	44.2	36	..	0.45	0.24
Neemuch	81.1	48.1	59	..	0.85	0.67
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	82.3	56.0	67	..	0	—0.46
Jubbulpore	78.8	51.2	51	..	0.04	—0.41
Saugor	83.5	56.6	54	..	1.34	0.87
Hoshangabad	86.0	54.0	62	..	0.20	—0.28
Khandwa	83.6	61.5	49	..	0	—0.49
Akola	86.5	55.6	49	..	0.01	—0.09
Amra oti	86.3	61.0	77	..	0.06	—0.71
Nagpur	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chanda	84.2	57.7	68	..	0	—0.49
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	84.5	70.0	44	..	0.18	—0.20
Bombay	86.7	74.9	91	0.41	0.42	—0.35
Ratnagiri	81.2	74.7	97	0.10	1.67	0.04
Mormugao	79.1	74.0	95	0.89	5.51	3.80
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	86.7	53.5	53	..	1.78	1.37
Malegaon	86.0	54.7	35	..	1.63	0.88
Ahmednagar	87.6	54.7	72	..	0.55	—0.32
Poona	87.8	69.3	70	0.49	2.22	1.22
Sholapur	85.5	70.2	86	0.05	2.88	1.39
Bijapur	77.3	66.5	94	0.28	1.46	—0.12
Belgaum	85.2	64.1	47	..	0.66	0.02
Aurangabad	85.4	64.4	77	..	0.06	—0.93
Nyzamabad (Indur)	86.0	65.5	82	..	0	..
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—	82.7	74.5	83	..	3.24	—0.39
Mangalore	84.6	74.2	94	0.35	3.50	—1.59
Calicut	87.7	73.7	82	0.18	11.23	4.11
Cochin	86 2	74.1	90	0.03	13.56	—0.74
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	85.4	68.4	81	..	0.66	—4.90
Masilpatam	91.7	73.2	70	..	2.11	0.04
Bellary	89.2	70.5	72	..	2.55	—1.07
Guddapah	87.8	69.3	77	0.49	2.22	1.22
Madras	86.5	70.2	86	0.05	2.88	1.39
Bangalore	88.2	64.8	90	..	1.48	—1.55
Coimbator	88.0	70.5	86	..	2.86	—0.77
Trichinopoly	87.0	74.0	83	..	4.70	—0.99
Negapatam	88.6	69.9	95	0.20	15.72	—3.93

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 11th December 1914 was 30 143 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 10th December 1914.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.890 Inches.
Temperature of Air	77.0 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68.7 "
Dew Point	64.2 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.631 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—0)	4.6
Maximum temperature of Air	84.5 "
Minimum do. do.	70.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NE,WNW,N,W.NNW,N
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	149 miles

Day of week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth. on Nil		Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Nil.
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m. ft. in.	
F.	11	m 5 1	20 6	11	m 11 57 18 9	
		6 6a	24 11		11 38a 20 6	
S.	12	m 6 1	26 3	12	0 54a 17 8	
		7 26a	25 10			
SUN	13	m 7 4	26 1	13	1 9 21 8	
		8 41a	26 1		1 46a 16 8	
M.	14	m 8 8	26 6	14	m 2 22 20 6	
		9 40a	26 4		2 36a 15 5	
Tu.	15	m 9 6	26 2	15	m 3 1 20 1	
		10 30a	25 9		3 25a 14 6	
W.	16	m 10 1	27 0	16	m 4 17 19 7	
					4 13a 14 0	
TH.	17	☽ s 10 54	27 2	17	m 5 10 19 1	
					5 0a 13 10	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 11 (Friday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.
" 12 (Saturday)	7h. 2m.	6h. 3m.
" 13 (Sunday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 3m.
" 14 (Monday)	7h. 3m.	6h. 4m
" 15 (Tuesday)	7h. 4m.	6h. 4m.
" 16 (Wednesday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 4m
" 17 (Thursday)	7h. 5m.	6h. 5m

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Dec. 2nd 11h 50-6m, p. m.; Last Quarter 10th 5 h; p.m. First New Moon 17th 8h, 6-1m. a. m. rsh, 1-7m. Quarteh 24-8 5-4 8m. p.m.

A PLEA FOR THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A letter from and signed "A Looker on" is no exaggeration. But why should assistance come from the Bombay residents? We all appreciate their kindnesses for all they have done and are doing. It is up to the Government i.e., the Senior Supply and Transport Officer to provide for their requirements.

Had General Gorringe, C.B. D.S.O., C.M.G., supervision over the Docks the present supply and also transport arrangements would not be in such chaos.—Yours etc.

A. READER.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I endorse the letter of your correspondent in your issue of the 10th inst. It must no doubt be pitiful to see our women and children arrive as stated. I think the least the public can do for them is to give them a warm reception by having some refreshments for them, if the would be authorities cannot do so. It is due to our soldiers who are doing their best for our King and country and the poor unfortunate smaller states. May God protect them and bring them back safely to the bosoms of their families. I am one, with your correspondent, who will subscribe or give my mite towards their comfort on arrival in Bombay.—Yours etc.

QUEBEC.

Dec. 10.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Dec. 10th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 1/8 pl. 1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Mint buying	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£1,239,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2 13-16 "
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 5-8 "
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼ "
" " " " 6 "	5½ "
Interest day to day loans	1⅜ pl. ⅛
" 7 day market loans	1⅞ unchgd.
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Transfers Calcutta Rs. 11,53,000 @ ½	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Dec. 10th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion	71,453,000 Inc.	43,000
Public Deposits	45,002,000 "	32,425,000
Other do.	120,904,000 Dec.	47,067,000
Govt Securities	11,959,000 "	19,331,000
Other Securities	117,600,000 Inc.	4,479,000
Notes & Gold	54,151,000 "	218,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 33 % of the Liabilities

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 10th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	59,000
" Exports to Great Britain	44,000
Futures at New York March	7.17
Previous closing price	7.35
Futures at New York May	7.35
Previous closing price	7.51
Spot Cotton at New York	7.50
Previous price	7.50
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7 1-8
Previous price	7 1-8
Futures at New Orleans December	6.80
Previous price	6.93
Futures at New Orleans May	7.10
Previous price	7.37
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1-2
Demand Bills	4.87. 1-4
Silver Commercial Bars	49 3/4

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates the total yield of the cotton crop for the season at 15,966,000 five hundred 1 pound bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" Sales of East Indian	250
" Imports	10,331
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—	Steady.
Mid Americans	4.34—2d.
Egypt an F.G.F.	6.45—10d.
New York Official noon call March old	7.11
" " " May new	7.54
New Orleans 10 a.m. May new	7.41

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-days' price
May-June	4.10unchgd.
June-July	nominal.
July-Aug.	4.16unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.	Nominal.
Sept.-Oct.	Nominal.
Oct.-Nov.	4.26unchgd.
Nov.-Dec.	Nominal.
Dec.-Jan.	Nominal.
Jan.-Feb.	4.31unchgd.

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

London, Dec. 10th.

Good Bengal M. G.	2.88
F.G. "	3.00
Fine "	3.12
Good M.G. Oomra	3.76
Fine M.G. Oomra	4.00
Good Broach	3.85
F.G. "	4.00
Fine "	4.15

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 10th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal since prohibition exports.

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal since prohibition exports.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. no sellers.

Barletta Russo—62 lbs. no sellers.

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.; sellers	48/3plus 6d
Linseed Calcutta Buyers	47 plus 3d.
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Paid Jan-Feb.;	43⅛—7½d.
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) unchanged Hull	6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£56⅜plus ½
Copper Braziers unchanged	£72
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchgd. 20

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26
Java afloat unchanged	22/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/9½ plus ½ d
Ceylon Rubber	2/0½—½d

Methyloids cannon produce stricture, yet they cure in the shortest time. Far superior to any injection or to copaiba and santal. Visible results in 3 hours.

180—A1.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 11th December

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Importer.
9 cases sovs and rupees	45,000 15,750	Jeddah	B. & P. S. N. Co.
2 bundles rupees	2,321	Koweit	D. Sassoon.
3 " "	6,500	Debai	M. Jethanand

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 9th Dec. 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	27*	34,097
B. B. & C. I. Railway	23	27,525

*Boxes and Bars.

MONEY.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bengal	6 p. c.
Bank of Bombay	6 p. c.
Bank of Madras	6 p. c.

EXCHANGE.

The Market has remained quiet but steady with a small enquiry for Bank remittance and few usance bills offering. Rates are almost unchanged.

Quotations:—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T.T. ready	1 3	27/32
D.D. mail	1	3⅞
T.T. forward, to 15th Jan.	1	3 27/32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅜
60 d/s Japan Nov.		146¼

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 10 lakhs, allotments were made of Rs. 1,53,000 on Demand at 1/3 15/16 (i.e. Rs. 1,44,000 to Calcutta, and Rs. 9,000 to Bombay), and also Rs. 8,47,000 T. T. at 1s. 3d. 31/32, all to Calcutta. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was Rs. 2,15,000.

BULLION.

Small fluctuations have occurred in the Local Market during the week, and the business passing in ready bars has been very moderate, Closing quotations are given below, the tone of the Market being quiet.

Bar gold closes slightly easier.

We quote:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
English bar gold	24	7	0
Ready Bar silver (cum duty)	70	7	0

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (short dated) were quoted at Rs. 96.

SHARES.

The Bank of Bombay shares were placed at Rs. Rs. 1,572½.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,122½.

Bombay Burma Trading Corp. shares advanced to Rs. 995 at the close.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 86-8 x.d., and Rs. 87 x.d. Deferred shares stood steady at Rs. 177.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 567½ and Central Provinces Ry. shares at Rs. 109.

In Mill Shares standards were in demand at Rs. 840, Centrals at Rs. 1,740 and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,360.

Finelays were placed at Rs. 245. Bank of India shares were quoted at Rs. 55.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 208, and Preference at Rs. 171.

Maudra Bhon Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 22-12.

Bamankuas were in demand at Rs. 2/4.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	.58	..
Public Deposits at Branches	.24	..
Other Deposits	1.91	..
Post Bills	..	.05
Sundries	.87	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	2.05
Other Securities	..	..
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	11.85
Loans on do. do.	..	2.52
Bills discounted and purchased	..	1.27
Dead Stocks	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	..
Balances with other Banks	.53	
Sundries	.68	
Cash	19.33	

COTTON.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions	Week's Receipts 1st Bales	Total since Sept 1914 Bales	Total. same time last year Bales
Khandeish	1,239	2,010	81,647
Central India	Nil	514	9,569
Barsee and Nagar	253	1,666	13,673
Berar	6,571	20,461	66,150
Central Provinces	3,987	10,238	35,600
Total Oomaras	12,050	34,889	211,648
Dholleras	295	4,903	18,812
Broach	25	25	1,648
Compta and Dharwar	16	4,722	43,864
Westerns	965	8,139	14,747
Bengals (N.W.Provinces)	16,580	41,255	288,160
Bengals (Rajputana)	210	210	14,718
Sind	Nil.	6,719	7,956
Persian	Nil.	21	134
American	Nil.	Nil.	2,190
Egyptian	148	844	437
Other sorts	Nil.	788	251
Total	24,264	102,115	604,555

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1914.	Bales. 1913.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week	24,264	98,383—	74,576
Receipts from Sept. 1st. to 10th Dec.	102,115	604,555—	502,540
Shipments for the week Europe	1,254	11,400—	10,146
China Japan and Coast Ports	26,079	1,005plus	24,074
Total	25,333	12,405plus	13,928
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 10th Dec.			
Europe	59,105	244,131—	185,026
China	5,588	7,452—	1,864
Japan	126,902	131,712—	4,810
Others Ports	1,590	3,887—	2,297
Total	193,185	387,192—	193,997
Afloat in harbour Europe	4,944	5,469 —	525
China Japan and Coast Ports	12,608	16,505 —	3,897

Total Exports from Bombay by G.I.P. Rly from 1st Sept. to 28th Nov. 1914. 3,723 bales.

B. B. & C. I. Rly from 1st Sept. to 28th Nov. 1914. Nil.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.	
Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1914	680,000	
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1914 to 10th Dec. 1914	102,015	
		782,015
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1914 to 10th Dec. 1914	193,184	
		588,831
Less afloat in harbour	17,552	
		571,279
Less estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail	230,000	
Stock in Bombay in all hands on 11th Dec. 1914.		341,279
Difference since last week		—20,798

The only interesting features of the week in the Home Markets up to this morning were the publication of the Ginners' Report, particulars of which we gave in our issue of the 10th instant., and the heavy fall in prices of Egyptians. Regarding the latter there seems no end to the drop, but the parity between Egyptians and Americans having now narrowed to below 200 points, it would be advisable not to go short of Egyptians. In American cotton business continues slack, and, with speculators either way indifferent, there is little guide as to the future course of the Market. Spot sales in Liverpool continue small.

The Bureau estimate of the crop was received by cable this afternoon. The figures are 15,966,000 bales *excluding linters*. This estimate is decidedly bearish and points to a crop of about sixteen and three quarter million bales including linters.

The receipts of cotton into Bombay continue very small, and the question of the ability of dealers up country to hold stocks of new crop for any length of time is one of considerable interest to our Market. In the Bengal districts and the Punjab, when there is ample storage accommodation, fairly large stocks are held and holders are said to be firm. In Khandeish and the Berars the facilities for storage are less favousable, but the general feeling is to hold cotton as far as possible, and to despatch only what will be required to tender against contracts, or to sell as ready for financial reasons. Cotton is looked upon as a good investment at present prices. No doubt receipts here will increase shortly but a large portion of the increase will be due to the arrival of cotton purchased up country by exporters. This will chiefly be required for their actual shipments for December and January. There is, however, no chance of a squeeze for the latter month's delivery though commitments were at one time large. Settlements have been made, and continue to be made, and should tenders of actual cotton be required it would be despatched at once from up country stocks. In the meanwhile the stock of old crop cotton in Bombay is gradually being reduced. There has been a better enquiry lately both by exporters and mills and the daily turn-over shows an improvement. The unsold stock is now comparatively small.

For forward delivery our Market has fluctuated slightly and a fair amount of covering has been done by the bazaar. Japan houses and other export houses have been sellers and business has been done in Broach, Bengals, Berar descriptions and Khandeish for January delivery. Fine Khamgaon Akola and fine Bengals have also been done for March. This morning the Market opened quiet at Rs. 171 for good Broach March, Rs. 117 for fully good Bengal January and Rs. 145 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. Closing rates will be found below.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 168 Mar.
Fine Minganghat Wurdha	Rs. 159 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 156 "
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 152 "
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 149 "
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 145 "
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 143 "
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 132 "
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 120 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 119 "
Fine Bengal	Rs. 122 Dec.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 115 Jan.

New York closed 16 points lower after the Bureau Report, and New Orleans 13 and 27 points lower. The local market closes easier at our quotations.

LOCAL YARNS.

The position of the Market is unchanged. Prices are steady and there has been a moderate demand during the week for 6½'s, while 10's have also been enquired for. Higher counts are more or less neglected. The tone at the close remains steady, and small lines of 12's and 20's were placed yesterday at 4 3/16 annas and 5 1/16 annas respectively.

Exchange at Hongkong	Rs. 133
Exchange at Shanghai	Rs. 171½

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat: The Market has been steady with some enquiry for ready White Karachi at current rates. Some business has been reported during the week in New Crop April May at better prices exporters having bought. At the close teh market is firmer.

We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi 85 per cent. A. M.	Rs. 6-5-0 R.T.
White Delhi A. M.	Rs. 6-4-0 R.T.

Linseed: The Market has had a steadier tone and prices have again advanced for ready seed. Business has been done during the week at Rs. 6-12-0 to Rs. 7-0-0. The tone of the Market at the close is steady at our quotations.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-0-0 B.T.
April May	Rs. 8-0-0 R.T.

Rapeseed: Prices are unchanged and there has been some business passing in ready. Stocks are small.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T.

Tilseed: There is little enquiry and the Market is quiet with prices slightly easier.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 38-0-0
Ready Mimbara	Rs. 40-0-0
Ready White Khandeish	Rs. 40-0-0

Poppyseed: The Market is quiet with a small business doing.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-12-0 B.T.

Castorseed: The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 5-14-0 R.T.

Cottonseed: Quiet but steady at our quotation.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 2-14-0 B.T.

Mowraseed: Prices have advanced and the tone of the Market is steadier with a better enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 4-4-0 B.T.

Groundnuts: Dull. Little doing.

January	Rs. 28-0-0

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal food grains into Bombay for the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

	Bales.
Cotton	24,264
	Cwts.
Wheat	24,978
Linseed	583
Rape, Rai etc.	67
Gingellyseed	11,837
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	12,692
Castorseed	4,137
Rice	117,602
Myrabolams	4,248
Cottonseed	40,982
Mowraseed	196
Gam	5,623
Jowar	12,799
Maize	585
Barley	1,557

Summary of arrivals of Cotton Produce and Principal Food-Grains in Bombay.

| | Since 1st Jan. 1914. | Same period last year. |
|---|---

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

Linseed	2,085,067	4,504,936
Rape. Rai. etc.	700,474	1,089,281
Gingellyseed	956,074	1,981,949
Poppyseed	177,313	406.018
Groundnuts	816,302	1.053,332
Castorseed	1,407,876	2,112,557
Rice	4,680,112	4.614,324
Myrabolams	850,141	604,812
Cottonseed	4,569,412	4,135,366
Mowraseed	157,997	626,364
Gram	721,482	941,403
Jowar	1,511,393	8492.63
Maize	11,672	9,365
Barley	81,118	236,751

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Coy's brands :—

		Rs.	as.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150° Amer .	6	0	2	per case
White Rose	Brand 150°	5	12	2	„
Chester	„ 75°	5	2	2	„
Devo's Imp. Brt.	„ 76°	5	0	2	„
Monkey	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
Tiger	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
White Camelia in tins	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Bulk in tins	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	„ 125°	3	12	0	per 6 Imp.Gl
Camel in tin	„ 125°	4	6	0	per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products :—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	as.	0
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
„ „ Firefly „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „ Chaker per two tins. ..	4	6	
„ „ „ per 8 gallons ..	3	12	0
„ „ Victoria per two tins ..	3	11	0
„ „ „ per 8 gallons ..	3	1	0
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „ 2nd „ „ „	0	3	6
Candles per pound	0	4	6

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarseness. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. 180—B2.

EDISON AND THE WAR.

INVENTIONS TO ORDER.

"There's the real war, (said Edison to a representative of the "American Magazine,") the only war in which humanity has anything permanent at stake. Get into Nature's entrenchments and make her give up. That's what we must do. We've been depending too much on other people to do it for us, too satisfied to be a nation of assemblies, putting together what we can pick up quickest and cheapest. Now the other people can't give us our material any more—and where are we?"

"I'M LEARNING FAST."

"Substitutes, substitutes! We've got to find them. Countless!—no end—my head is buzzing with them."

He waved his hands aloft with fingers spread. "It has been too easy for us to import our materials. This European war came along to put us to it and teach us to depend on ourselves. I'm learning how. I've been as bad as the rest of American manufacturers—may be not quite as bad, but had enough. I'm learning though, learning fast."

Some time ago Edison undertook the perfection of the phonograph. One of his greatest difficulties was with the elimination of the surface sound or scrape, caused by microscopic roughness on the surface of the disc. There were two peremptory conditions upon the manufacture of his new records. They must be made of a material smoother than glass (to get rid of the surface noise) and hard as steel (to withstand the wear of the reproducing needle), and get the overtones which give quality to music.

He invented such a composition, proved it, and then—having already introduced improvements to the phonograph itself that brought it to practical perfection—began to manufacture and market his records.

SUPPLIES STOPPED.

One of the ingredients in this composition is carbolic acid. Perhaps I should say rather that carbolic acid is one of the essentials in its manufacture. For really I do not know what part it plays—the process is secret. I only know that they must have it; and they must have so much of it that Edison ranks as the largest consumer of carbolic acid in the country. He gets away, month in and month out, with approximately a ton and half of carbolic acid a day.

He imports it from England and Germany, where it is derived directly from coal and shipped in crystals done up in metal drums. Carbolic acid is distinctly one of the things about which we are hearing so much blue talk nowadays, that "can't be made in this country."

Edison then, had been getting in enormous supplies of English carbolic acid to feed the maw of his ravenous record factory when suddenly the war broke out and the English Government clapped on an embargo, leaving him high and dry. There was no longer a handful of carbolic acid to be had from abroad for love or money. They need it all over there for the manufacture of explosives.

INVENTING SYNTHETIC CARBOLIC ACID.

Well, then since our coal wouldn't do for the direct manufacture of carbolic acid, the thing was to find some other way of making it. Could it be made synthetically? Oh, yes, of course. So can diamonds. But nothing much had ever been done about it. There were several processes for synthetic carbolic acid, but apparently they were just to show that it could be done. None of them had ever been developed; in fact, no synthetic carbolic acid had ever been made in this country. As for making it on a commercial scale, such a thing had never been thought of, because, it "isn't possible to compete with the foreign product." Such was the report brought in by Edison's experts, as being the unanimous consensus of carbolic-acid-using Americans.

"Just so," said Edison. "We'll see about it."

He spent the next three days and nights looking up and examining the different known processes of making synthetic carbolic acid. There are some half-dozen of them. He narrowed these down to one or two, took them into his laboratory, and did some experimenting. Finally, at the end of the third day, he had fixed on a certain one, known as the sulphonic acid process, as most satisfactory.

"I'LL BUILD MYSELF."

So he consulted manufacturing chemists. Would they undertake the job, working by his plans and specifications? If so, how long before they would begin delivering the goods?

"Yes—six months," said one. "Six—eight—nine months," said others.

"H'm," said Edison, "those boys must think we're on a peace footing here. I'll build that plant myself."

He detailed forty men, draftsmen and chemists; told them what he wanted; divided them into three eight-hour shifts; and gave the command to start.

They worked twenty-four hours a day for a week; and he with them. He lived in his laboratory—nothing new for him, he has often done it before.

In a week—one hundred and sixty-eight consecutive hours of work for forty men in three shifts, and Edison in one—the plans were finished. The campaign was fully organised; the supplies were ready; mobilisation had been going on meanwhile at record speed—better than Russian speed—and the great siege began.

The siege lasted——How long? Six months, nine months, remember was the professional estimate of the other industrial commanders. *Seventeen days*, and the stronghold fell. On the eighteenth day after the plans were authorised the plant turned out seven hundred pounds of carbolic acid. The plant is being run daily and before long will be turning out two thousand pounds a day.

IN BUSINESS TO STAY.

Three days after England's embargo on a material that "cannot be made in this country," Edison had determined a process for making it synthetically—a brand-new departure in commercial chemistry.

Within the next week his plans for a manufacturing plant were complete and his mobilisation effected.

Seventeen days afterwards his plant delivered its first day's output of product—which other chemists assured him would take at least six months.

OLIVE CHRISTIAN MALVERY.

DEATH IN VERONAL POISONING.

The death under tragic circumstances is reported to have occurred in England at Purley on October. 28, of Mrs. Archibald Mackirdy, better known by her maiden name of Olive Christian Malvery, widow of a United States Vice-Consul and a well-known authoress and social worker.

Deceased was 37 years age, and had made preparations for leaving for the front to nurse wounded Indian soldiers, she being a fluent speaker of Hindustani. On Tuesday October 27, her medical attendant was informed that she had taken two veronal tablets in order to produce sleep during the day, so that she might complete some literary work at night. She had previously given instructions to be called for supper, and was asleep when the doctor called, he having been in attendance, as Mrs. Mackirdy was run down.

Everything was quite natural when he saw her, but on being called early on Wednesday morning, after it had been found impossible to arouse her, he discovered her unconscious, and she died without recovering.

Medical evidence showed that there is no case known of veronal of less than fifty grains being fatal, but in this case only 21½ grains were found

The annual seventh gathering of the Porbandar Shrimali Mandal was held at the Canada Building, Bombay under the Presidentship of Manilal Ajitrai Thakore, Deputy Collector of Thana, and the late Diwan of Porbandar.

Nothing better in convalescence. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract nourishes and strengthens—puts you on your feet in a hurry and keeps you there. 180—8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11

Wearside	W. A. Pick	Blyth Nov. 8
Mansuri	P. H. Gore	Jeddah „ 27
Caledonia		London

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 11.

Cape Antebes	Lochead	London
Blake	H. J. Hill	Bahia Blanco vis Durban
Firooze	P. Primrose	Calcutta
Lussa	Rouse	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Elgin	J. G. Potts	Karachi
S.S. Kt. Templar	T. J. Jones	Calcutta
S.S. Queen Maud	T. J. Howes	Middlesborough.
S.S. Benguela	W. Owen	New York.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nubia for China.
„ Palamcotta for Zanzibar.

S. S. Wearside:—The steamer Wearside, 2,299 tons Captain W. A. Pick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth which port she left on Nov. 3 with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Mansuri:—The steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, which port she left on Nov. 27 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kt. Templar:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Knight Templar 4,601 tons, Captain T. J. Jones, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Queen Maud:—The steamer Queen Maud 2,295 tons, Captain T. J. Howes, will sail to-day for Middlesborough with a general cargo.

S. S. Benguela:—The steamer Benguela, 3,533 tons, Captain W. Owen, will sail to-day for New York via Genoa with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Elgin:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Elgin, 2,442 tons, Captain J. G. Patts, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Blake:—The steamer Blake, 2,396 tons Captain H. J. Hill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Firooze:—The steamer Firooze, 2,029 tons Captain P. S. Primrose, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Mooltan, with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo passed Suez at 6 a.m. on Friday the 11th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, December 11th, 1914.

Akbar	Murch	T. M. & Co
Flamanian	Cruickshank	K. Nixon & Co
Viruwa	Piggott	M. M & Co
Jinsen Maru	Terada	N Y. K.
Montebello	Montgomery	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani & Co
Purnea	Smith	M. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Benguela	Owen	W. & A. G. & Co
Kt. Templar	Jones	M.M. & Co
Kirkiee	Curri	W. & A. G. & Co
Persia	Hall	P. O. Co.
Queen Maud	Howes	J. Mackintosh & Co.
Clan Ross	Clark	J F. & Co
Elgin	Potts	M M. & Co
Roma	Andrea	Italian Mail
Hokkai Maru	Okamura	O. S. K. Co
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co

H. W. P. D.

Mahanadi	Esmail	Bo. S. N. Co., Ld.
Saraswati 443	Nolda	B.O. S. N Co
Netravati 633	Abubaker	B.O. S. N Co
Sabarmati	Sabudin	Bo. S. N. Co, Ld

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldgate	Harrison	K N. & Co
Amazon	Brent	
Caithness	Riddard	W. & A. G. & Co.
City of Madrid	Dick	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonia		P. & O. Co.
Delamoor	Taylor	
Elsia	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Diu	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Hatamet	Peters	Muncherjee & Co
Ilyngford	Horne	M. M. & Co
Heim	Eriksen	F. F. Campbell
Inverness	Venus	A. Yule & Co
King Edward	Sampson	T. M. & Co
Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. Co.
Lockeley Hall	Gardner	K. N. & Co.
Mansuri	Gore	Bombay Persia.
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Leason	K. N. & Co.
Palamcotta		M. M. & Co.
Telena	White	Shaw Wallace & Co
Wearside	Pick	

EXPORTS.

Dec. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flaminian (s) 124 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Elysia (s) 5 bales cotton yarn, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed, John Fachiri; 1,505 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Jinsen Maru (s) 5 cwts. rhino horns, G. Lavjee; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 350 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 550 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 500 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Hokkai Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Hokkai Maru (s) 1,850 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Breul and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Hokkai Maru (s) 3,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 2,500 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 600 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 800 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 411 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Nubia from Shanghai, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—36 bales waste silk, 496 bales 147 cases 30 chests silk, 187 cases 1 package silk goods, 28 cases cotton goods, 10 cases cotton and linen goods, 5 cases cotton add silk goods, 28 bales coloured yarn, 20 bales dextrine, 1,750 cases cassia, 35 cases refined camphor, 14 cases tobacco, 7 cases cigars, 150 cases firecrackers, 1 case clocks, 150 cases cassia liquor, 125 cases unsweetened spirits, 2 cases wine, 60 cases provisions, 528 cases cheese, 50 cases jams, 49 cases dripping, 460 cases milk, 140 cases 2 packages preserves, 350 bags refined sugar, 2 cases soap, 429 bags sago flour, 233 cases pearl sago, 57 bags coffee, 752 bags betelnuts, 31 bags white pepper, 51 bags nutmegs, 10 bags cardamom seed, 80 bags potato flour, 2,313 bags green peas, 238 cases 1,466 packages 889 half chests 338 chests tea, 1,185 bags beans, 60 bags plumbago, 2,002 bags white rice, 50 bales mat fibre, 30 bundles gunnies, 237 bundles rattans, 82 bales 2 cases paper, 254 cases glass bangles, 35 cases 12 packages broken glass 25 cases vegetable wax, 360 coils rope, 59 packages 30 cases 21 bags 9 bundles gum benjamine, 2 drums cylinder oil, 280 bars silver, 4 boxes gold bars, 1 case rupee notes.

Indian troops fighting in France have been supplied with Indian stamps, bearing the portrait of the King-Emperor, overprinted "I. E. F." (Indian Expeditionary Force). This is the first time Indian stamps have been used for postage in Europe.

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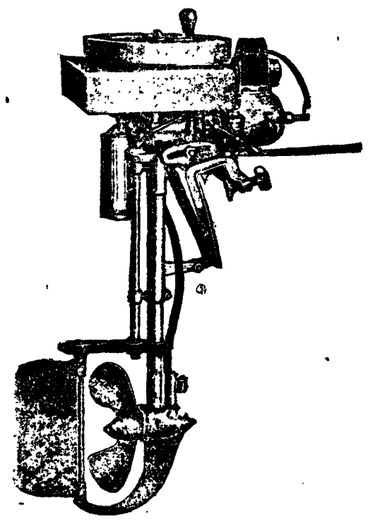

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Cinema Show in aid of Children's Fund, Excelsior Theatre, 4-30 p.m.

Dance in aid of Bombay Diocesan Church Distress Fund, B. E. S. School, Byculla 9-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 13.

New Hall Sermon on "Our Saviour's Great Prophesy," at New Hall, Apollo Bunder, opp. Watson's Annexe, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Young Ladies' High School, Excelsior Theatre, 5 p.m.

Prize Distribution by H. E. the Governor.

Adjourned meeting, Bombay Corporation 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16.

Bombay Branch of the Classical Association: Mr. H. G. Rawlinson on "Balaam and Josaphat: a study in the migration of fables," R. Asiatic Society, 6-15.

Military Medical Pupils Dance, Town Hall, in aid of the War and Relief Fund, 9-15 p.m.

Bombay Gas Co.'s Social Club Grand Dance in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, Club Ground, Parel, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D. Commanding.

Dec. 11.

In accordance with Government of India Army Department notification No. 66 H. of 5th August, 1914, All members of No. 1 & 2 Companies the Bombay Volunteer Artillery are called out for actual Military Service under the Officer Commanding Harbour Section.

Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Head Quarters at 3 p.m. on Saturday 12th inst., and march to Colaba.

Dress:—Drill order with Arms.

Kits of men sleeping at Colaba to be Head Quarters at 2-45 p.m.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM Capt. R.A.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 12.

1018. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending December 19th:—
"A" Coy.—Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"B" Coy.—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m.
Khaki Shirts and Shorts and Helmets must be worn on all company parade.
"C" Coy.—Wednesday at 6-15 p.m.
"D" Coy.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m. and Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Telegraph Quarters, Wandby Road. Dress. Uniform. Drill Order with helmets.
"E" Coy.—Wednesday. Company parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m. prompt. Dress.—Uniform, Drill Order with helmets.
Motor Cyclist Section.—Until further orders are issued, this Section will parade with "E" Coy. on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Infantry Training. Motor bicycles not required. Signallers—Until further notice, cyclist Signallers will parade on Monday, Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-15 a.m. prompt. Dress.—Mufti.
"F" Coy.—Wednesday at 6-30 p.m.
"G" Coy.—Monday and Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.
Recruits and Special Reserve. Wednesday and Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve. Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
Companies to be instructed in subjects laid down in Schedule of Training for weeks 1 to 7 inclusive.

1019. Instructional Classes. There will be Instructional Classes for Officers and N. C. Officers on Tuesday and Wednesday at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti.

1020. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 13th inst.—"F" Coy. Standard Test. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March ..... "Old Comrades" ..... Peike.
Overture ..... "Hungarian" ..... K. Billa.
Valse ... "Smiles Then Kisses" ..... C. Acliff.
Selection ... "The Girl on the Film" ... Sirmay
Duet for Piccios ... "Two Little Finches" H. Kling.
Two Step ..... "Wedding Glide" ..... Hirsch.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The band of the 7th Hampshire Regiment by permission of Lieut.-Col. Li. Parke (Comdg.) will play under direction of Mr. W. T. Evans L.R.A.M. the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday Dec. 12th 1914, commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) with admission fees.

March ..... "Lamwood" ..... Ord Hum.
Overture ..... "Comedy" ..... Kling.
Valse ..... "Quaker Girl" ..... Monckton.
Selection ..... "Iolanthe" ..... Sulliwan.
Piccolo Solo ..... "The Wren" ..... Dinner.
Entracte ..... "Cocurs et Fleurs" ... Azibulka.
Cornet Solo ..... "Rosary" ..... Nevin.
Selection ..... "Coonland" ..... Bigood.
Valse ..... "Barcarolle" ..... Tetra.
March ..... "Loyal Legion" ..... Sousa.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the passengers booked to proceed by the homeward mail steamer Persia sailing to-day:—

Mrs. Birdwood child and nurse, Dr. Norman Black, Miss Blythe, Mr. D. R. S. Bourke, Mrs. Brunker, Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. D. V. Collum and child, Mr. James Elcock, Mr. Fenemore (Jr.), Mrs. Fenemore, Miss V. Gray, Mr. G. Grose, Mrs. Leslee, Mrs. Lotbiniere, Mr. J. Mallon, Miss M. T. Mayer, Mr. J. Middleton, Mr. Anson Minnitt, Mrs. Parr, Mrs. Pears, Mr. Anant Ram, Mrs. Richey, Mr. B. M. Rooney, Mr. E. P. Rowden, Mr. Mahomed Shafi, Miss M. Shannon, Mr. A. R. Sharp, Mrs. Skeen and child, Mr. Strath, Mrs. Wagstaff 2 children infant and nurse, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Way infant and nurse, Miss Wheaton, Captain H. J. Willsher, Mr. Chas. Wood, Mrs. Mercer, Nursing Sister Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Thomson, Mr. W. McGeachy, Mrs. M. E. Gale, Miss J. Orr, Mr. W. Paton, Mr. H. Clemence, Mr. C. D. de Carvalho, Miss V. Gray, Mrs. Magniac child, infant, and nurse, Mr. E. S. Moore, Mr. J. N. Wynne, Mr. C. M. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Lang, Mrs. G. Cable, Mrs. E. H. Tanner and infant, Mrs. D. A. C. Sanderson, and Rev. G. T. and Mrs. Dann.

STILL-BORN CHILD FOUND.

On Thursday morning the dead body of a newly-born male child was found in a sweepers' lane at 2nd Kumbharwada. The body was sent to the Police Surgeon who certified it as still-born, and it was ordered to be disposed of.

BOMBAY SANITORY ASSOCIATION.

A public lecture on "Tuberculosis" in Marathi, illustrated by magic lantern slides will be delivered this evening at 6-30 p. m., (S. T.), by Rao Saheb Dr. V. P. Chavan, in the compound of the Depressed Classes Mission Society's premises, Parel Tram Terminus. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna has consented to preside. The public are invited to be present.

MISHAP TO A PARSI.

A Parsi, named Edulji Shapurji, aged about 38 years, was picked up in an unconscious state on Falkland Road at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from opium poisoning. On recovering consciousness on Thursday, he stated he had purchased one anna worth of opium which he had put into the hollow of a bad tooth to alleviate the pain and had accidentally swallowed the opium.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

One attack and one death from plague, one attack of cholera, and two attacks of small-pox, were reported in Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m., on Friday. The plague attack occurred at Mahim. The total number of deaths reported on Thursday, was 65, as compared with 79 of the corresponding day of 1913, and 92 of 1912. The total number of rats, caught during the day was 2,260, out which only one was found to be plague-stricken.

KNOCKED DOWN BY MOTOR CAR.

About 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, motor car No. 2658, belonging to Mr. A. Walter of Messrs. Bruel and Co., and driven by one Narayen Saifaji, was proceeding towards Thakoredwar along Girgaum Road. On turning into Thakoredwar Road, a Hindu beggar boy, named Bhikoo Narayen, aged about 9 years, tried to cross in front of the car. The driver sounded his horn and swerved to the right to avoid the boy. The lad, who was confused, ran back into the car and was knocked down, and sustained a fracture of one of his right ribs. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

WOMAN'S RASHN

On Thursday evening a Mahomedan mendicant woman, named Kanumbi, aged 60 years, was going over Sandhurst Bridge from Chowpatti to Girgaum. As she reached the junction of Hughes Road and Sandhurst Bridge, she was warned by Police Constable No. 1681 D. not to cross till the road was clear. She, however, disregarded the warning, and in attempting to cross, was knocked down by the horse attached to the carriage of Mr. D. C. Pudamji, which was turning from Sandhurst Bridge into Hughes Road. She received a cut about two inches long on the head and abrasions about the body, for which she was treated at the Sir J. J. Hospital and allowed to go.

MAHOMEDAN WEAVERS' GATHERING.

At Madanpura a day or two ago the "Hakika" ceremony was celebrated, and over 1,500 Musulman mill-hands and others were entertained at a dinner party by Mr. Jaffer Karimbux, a prominent member of the Hindustani hand-loom weavers community of Bombay. In the evening an interesting gathering of Hindustani Mahomedans and European and Parsi mill officers was held. The principal guests of the evening were:—Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Messrs. H. A. Talcherkar, S. K. Bole, and K. R. Koregavker, of the Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha.

Mr. Hakim Sirajdin Ahmed, in welcoming the guests, made an appreciative speech, making special reference to the kindness shown by Rao Bahadur Setalvad from the bench towards poor mill-operatives. He instanced a recent case in which the Magistrate had not only give monetary aid to a poor mill-jobber in distress but had also taken pains to find work for him.

Mr. Moulvi Din Mahomed Saheb impressed on the audience the duty of Mahomedans towards their Sovereign, King George V, in the present crisis, and concluded his speech after wishing success to the British Arms. Mr. Haindaday, Mr. Talcherkar, barrister, Mr. Bole and Mr. Koregavkar spoke and Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad also spoke.

PROF. CHHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

After a prolonged period of absence from Bombay this, the oldest and premier Indian circus company, has returned to Bombay to entertain the public with its display of daring acrobatic feats and sensational performances by its well-trained menagerie. Prof. Chhatre's name has become a household word nor only in this Presidency but all over India, the company having been in existence for the last 32 years—it was the first purely Indian Company to enter the field. Though the oldest, it has kept up its reputation as a first class circus troupe. It has visited Java, China, Japan and even the United States of America in the course of its peregrinations. In Bombay the Company opened its season on Thursday night before a crowded audience. The programme for the night was a most enjoyable one and contained some very sensational and difficult feats by both men and beasts. The cycle feats, especially, were of a most complicated and daring kind, not usually seen in circuses. A group of little children also performed some very difficult feats. Among feats by the performing animals, horses, tigers, and lions, the riding of an elephant by a lion proved to be of a specially entertaining character. Miss Avada, their trainer, handled the animals in a brilliant manner. Professor Chhatre's troupe will be here for a few weeks and is certain to be well patronised by the pleasure-seeking public of Bombay.

DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS.

OFFICIAL NOTICE TO JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

A Press note states that the Board of Trade warns all Joint Stock Companies and their officers that:—

(1) No dividends or interest declared or becoming due after the outbreak of war should be paid during the war to, or in accordance with instructions from, any person resident in enemy territory. Such dividends or interest should be paid into a separate account at a bank to be disposed of after the conclusion of the war.

(2) No transfer of any shares or debentures from any person resident in enemy territory should be registered during the war.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE JUVEM CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Friday, the Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Raghunathrao, of the C. I. D., charged (1) Krishnarao R. Rane, a palmist, naturalist, zoologist and astrologer residing at Juvem, (2) Keshow N. Mantri, an employee in the Public Works Department at Thana, and (3) Gunpat R. Gupte, an estate broker of Dadar, with cheating Luxumon Narayen Shivalker and Daji Govind in respect of Rs. 5,000. Messrs. Vicaji and Nariman appeared for the complainants, while Messrs. Velinker and Saher, barristers, and Mr. Gadkari defended the accused.

The Magistrate observed that he had considered very carefully all the evidence before him and all the circumstances of the case as disclosed that evidence. He had also read every letter and document put in, and he had no alternative but to find all the accused guilty of the offences with which they were charged, and convict them. He believed the prosecution witnesses who had given their evidence in such details, and in such manner, and supported by documentary evidence that he was convinced that they were telling the truth. He was unable to believe the defence raised by the accused, and had no doubt that the first accused took the money for payment to Mr. Smith, and that not a pie of that amount had gone to Mr. Smith. The second and third accused's complicity in the conspiracy to cheat Daji and Luxmon was established beyond doubt.

He convicted all the accused.

Counsel for the defence applied for an option of fine on the grounds that all the accused had hitherto borne a good character; that all the money the complainants had paid had been produced in Court and that they had not taken up the Court's time unnecessarily. Mr. Velinker further submitted that no good purpose would be served by sending the first accused to jail. He was apparently a respectable man and the stigma of a conviction would be a sufficient punishment to a man of his position.

Mr. Saher submitted that his client, who was a Government servant, would lose his job and being convicted of dishonesty would find it difficult to get any employment.

Mr. Gadkari drew his Worship's attention to the fact that his client had been in jail already for three months.

Inspector Ragunathrao said he had instructions to draw the Magistrate's attention to the grave nature of the offence and leave the question of punishment entirely in the hands of the Court.

The Magistrate, in passing sentence, observed that he had very carefully considered the question of sentence in the light of what the learned gentlemen for the accused had said, but he regretted that the circumstances of the case were such that he would not be justified in giving any of the accused the option of a fine. No doubt the first accused had produced Rs. 4,000 to be paid over to the complainants, and had apparently been leading a respectable life till now. On the other hand the manner in which the offence was committed must be considered. In order to further the cheating the accused had used forged letters bearing Mr. Smith's signature and different dates and written on papers which must have been stolen. Further, the good name of a highly placed and respectable Government officer was sought to be sullied. If a sentence of fine was to be given in such cases, it only meant that rich persons could buy impunity from imprisonment, however serious their offences might be.

Before concluding, the Magistrate said he thought it was only fair to say that Inspector Ragunathrao had worked up the case very methodically and with ability and fairness.

The Magistrate sentenced the first accused to nine months' and the second and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION CASE.

COUNCILLOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Friday, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Sargon charged (1) Mahomed Ahmed with personating Abdul Rehman, a Municipal voter, at the last municipal bye-election and with forging his signature, for the purpose of cheating, and (2) Suleman Somaji with abetment. Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Messrs. Velinker, Rangneker, and Azad, barristers, and Mr. Gadkari appeared for the defence.

Rokde, one of Rao Saheb Manaji's agents, re-examined by Mr. Crawford, said that in all the Police Court cases he was acquitted and left the Court without a stain on his character.

Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji, examined by Mr. Crawford, said he was a building contractor and had landed property in Bombay. He was one of the candidates at the last Municipal bye-election for the E Ward. He remembered an incident occurring on the day in question which resulted in his challenging a vote. The person, who tendered the vote which he challenged, was the first accused. Witness was at this time standing at a distance of 20 or 25 feet from the polling box, and the first accused was at the polling box. Rokde, one of his agents, asked him to challenge the accused's vote. The second accused was then near the first accused and there were two or three persons standing close by. Witness advanced to the polling box. The first accused was at that time signing the voting paper. Witness waited until the first accused signed the voting paper, and as soon as the first accused handed it over to the Polling Officer, witness challenged his vote. The second accused thereupon told witness not to go by the first accused's shabby dress, that he was a landlord and that probably he (witness) suspected him (the first accused) because he did not wear a "puggri" with a gold end like witness.

Witness told the accused he was not a genuine voter, whereupon the accused said he was a servant of the man for whom he tendered the vote, and then answered both the statutory questions in the negative.

Some further evidence was recorded, and the hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fuller charged Charles Cay, a motor driver, and an employe of the Bombay Port Trust, with rash driving. Mr. Gadkari defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused's car was going from Forbes Street towards Customs Road, and a car belonging to Mr. Lalji Mansing was going from the direction of the Great Western Hotel towards Apollo Street. It was alleged that the accused was driving on the wrong side of the road and did not heed the warning given by the police sepoy on duty there, with the result that the cars collided.

The defence was that the driver of the other car was more to be blamed for the collision than the accused.

Further hearing was adjourned.

The eleventh All India Temperance Conference will be held at Madras in Christmas week with the Rev. Herbert Anderson of Calcutta as president. The sitting will be on Tuesday morning, December 29, commencing from 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY AND THE WAR.

GOVERNMENT APPRECIATION OF TOWN HALL MEETING.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Chairman of the meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the month of August last at the Town Hall, to give expression to the feelings of their loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor, has received the following letter from Mr. L. Robertson, Secretary to Government, Political Department:—

Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed to inform you that the resolutions of the citizens of Bombay have been laid before His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and that their expressions of loyalty and devotion to his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, are cordially appreciated.

GERMAN CRUISER FOILED.

BRITISH LINER'S EXPLOIT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The Admiralty published in mail week the following letters, which had been received concerning the escape of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Ortega from a German cruiser:—

British Consulate General,
Rio de Janeiro,
October 3, 1914.

Sir,—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamship Ortega arrived at Rio de Janeiro upon October 1. The master, Douglas Reid Kinneir, in reply to my inquiry as to whether he had anything in particular to report with respect to his voyages from Valparaiso, modestly gave me the following facts:—

The Ortega sailed from Valparaiso with some 300 French reservists on board. When she had arrived close to the western entrance of the Straits of Magellan a German cruiser of the Dresden class suddenly appeared and gave chase. Be it remarked that the normal speed of the Ortega is only some 14 knots, whereas the speed of the German cruiser was at least 21 knots.

HOT PURSUIT.

In these circumstances the master of the Ortega took an heroic resolve. He called for volunteers to assist in stoking his vessel; that appeal met with hearty response; firemen, engineers, and volunteers, stripped to the waist, set to work with a will, and the master assured me that they actually succeeded in "whacking" the old ship (she was built in 1906) up to a good 18 knots. The master headed his ship straight for the entrance of a passage known as Nelson's Strait, and he made for the strait at full speed, hotly pursued by the German cruiser, which kept firing at him with two heavy bow guns. Luckily none of the shots took effect, and the Ortega succeeded in entering Nelson's Strait, where the German cruiser did not dare follow her.

In order to realise the hardihood of this action upon the part of the master of the Ortega, it must be remembered that Nelson's Strait is entirely uncharted, and that the narrow, tortuous passage in question constitutes a nightmare for navigators, bristling as it does with reefs and pinnacle rocks swept by fierce currents and tide-rips, and with cliffs on either side sheer-to, without any anchorage. I can speak from personal experience as to the terrifying nature of the navigation of Nelson's Strait, having once passed through it many years ago in a small sealing schooner.

FINE SEAMANSHIP.

However, the master of the Ortega managed to get his vessel safely through this dangerous passage, employing the device of sending boats ahead to sound every yard of the passage. Eventually, by a miracle of luck and good seamanship, he worked his way into Smyth's Channel without having suffered even a scratch to his plates, and finally brought his vessel to this port.

When it is remembered that, as already stated, Nelson's Strait is absolutly uncharted, and that never before had a vessel of any size attempted that most perilous passage, it will, I think, be admitted that the captain's action in taking a steamer of 8,000 tons safely through that passage constitutes a most notable feat of pluck and skilful seamanship, and it is reassuring to know that the old spirit of daring and of resource is still alive in our mercantile marine.

I have no doubt that Captain Douglas Reid Kinneir's services will be fully appreciated not only by the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company for having thus saved the Ortega from capture by the enemy, but also by the French Government for having saved from capture the 300 French reservists who happened to be on board his vessel.

(Signed) O'SULLIVAN BEARE,
His Britannic Majesty's Consul.
The Right Hon. Sir E. Grey.

ADMIRALTY'S PRAISE.

Admiralty, Nov. 7, 1914.

The Secretary, Pacific Steam Navigation Company (Limited), Liverpool.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will represent to the directors of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that they have received through the Foreign Office copy of a despatch from his Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro regarding the escape of the Royal Mail Steamship Ortega during a recent voyage from Valparaiso to Rio de Janeiro from pursuit by a German cruiser. My lords desire to place on record their appreciation of the courageous conduct of the master, Captain Douglas R. Kinneir, in throwing off his pursuer by successfully navigating the uncharted and dangerous passage of Nelson's Strait.—I am, etc.,

(Signed) W. G. GREENE.

INDIANS AT MARSEILLES

SCENES IN THE TOWN.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following appeared in the "Daily Telegraph", of Nov. 17, from its special correspondent at Marseilles:—

An important contingent of Anglo-Indian troops have just arrived at Marseilles. At the moment of writing a Regiment of Lancers are marching past my windows to the cheers of the crowd, who are astonished by the sight of all these turbaned heads.

For the last four days the Provencal coast, which since the beginning of October had experienced very wet weather, has been in the enjoyment of delicious sunshine. Since Saturday it has been a superb spectacle from the Chronicle to see the transports pass slowly along the islands of Pomegue, Ratonneau, and If, and enter the big docks. All the operations of landing have been carried out silently, calmly, methodically. The moving crowd of Marseillaises know practically nothing of what is taking place at the docks. They only know that the Anglo-Indians disembarked by what they see in the streets. Some weeks ago, when a regiment of Gurkhas marched along the streets, I heard some persons exclaim, "Hallo! Japanese!"

QUIET MILITARY ACTIVITY.

At Marseilles all the military activity is carried on behind the railings, which, for a distance of several miles, isolate the docks from the rest of the town, and at the camps situated some distance from the city. Nothing could be more interesting than a visit to the docks.

Several sheds have been placed at the disposal of the authorities, and here are assembled vast quantities of merchandise which are being incessantly handled, transported, and classified by Indians, under the supervision of non-commissioned officers. The other day, when I was paying a visit to one of these depots, sometimes losing myself amidst the piles of cases, I witnessed a very amusing sight. Some young French soldiers, appointed to the Anglo-Indian troops as interpreters, were being provided with the khaki uniforms of the British Army. They were trying on riding breeches. Alas! These garments, cut to fit the tall figures and calfless legs of the Hindoos, resisted all the attempts of the French soldiers. Two Indians had to assist one of the Frenchmen in disembarrassing himself of a pair of breeches which had stuck at his knees, and which he could neither get on nor off again.

FRENCH INTERPRETERS.

Many of these interpreters have had to go to the tailors. To-day their khaki uniforms seem to be complete, and I have met many of them in the streets. They are distinguished from the French officers by the upright collar of the coat, by the buttons, which are those of the French army, and the kept, which they wear with a covering of yellowish cloth. Apparently there is a great rivalry of elegance. The brown and well-polished English boots seem particularly to have taken their fancy, and in order to obtain similar boots the Frenchmen have visited all the bootmakers and saddlers of the town. Thus, certainly for the first time in history, a country is about to send to battle soldiers dressed in another uniform than its own.

The French military authorities, who are very precise in such questions as these, resisted for a long time. It was necessary to tell them that more than 50 per cent. of the interpreters attached for service with the English Army had perished, because of the visibility of their uniforms. But still the Frenchmen resisted. Suddenly the necessity arose for furnishing winter clothing for the Algerian troops, who have always worn linen. It was then decided to adopt khaki cloth, and after that the interpreters were permitted to put on English khaki uniforms.

At this moment the English officers are making the acquaintance of their French comrades, and very agreeable parties are taking place in the hotels and restaurants of the town. Thus friendships are formed which are destined to be sealed upon the field of battle.

There are already signs of English life in Marseilles. For example, the five o'clock tea at Linder's, the patissier, in the Rue St. Ferreol, is a very British ceremony. This is a new trait added to the many complex features of the old Mediterranean town. Like Bordeaux, but many centuries behind, Marseilles is becoming slightly Anglicised.

A typical instance of the Russian soldiers' blind devotion to duty is reported from Sandomir, Poland. The Russians captured from the Austrians' two field guns. Private Vassilyeff was told to guard them. Soon afterwards his company moved further south, the officer forgetting to leave to Vassilyeff necessary instructions. Five days afterwards Vassilyeff was found, half-starved, by a staff officer passing in a motor-car keeping his solitary watch over the two guns in an open field.

The Government of India are about to address the Secretary of State with a view to issue Letters Patent for a High Court in Bihar and Orissa.

LIEUT. JARDINE, D. S. O.

STIRRING STORY OF A BRAVE DEED

HOW A GUN WAS SAVED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

'My section commander, Lieut. C. A. Jardine, went up at a gallop and brought up another limber of horses. We limbered up in the storm of lead, and got the gun out at last. For this I have been given by the French Government the Cross of France. It has something to do with the Legion of Honour. They are very scarce yet in the British Army. Why my section commander did not get the Legion of Honour I do not know, but I do know that he deserves it and should have got it. You should have seen his dash to bring up the new gun team.'

The above is part of a graphic narrative told by Sergt. Edward Sullivan of the 127th Battery, Royal Field Artillery relating to how a British gun was saved during the retreat from Cambrai—La Cateau. It also tells an unbiased story of the bravery of Lieut. C. A. Jardine, son of Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., M.P., and Lady Jardine of Applegarth, Godalming. Lieut. Jardine is now at home recovering from wounds received during the Battle of Flanders, but his modesty forbids him to speak of his own bravery. The account of his sergeant, however, will be read with interest:—

'I got my gun limbered up all right,' says Sergt. Sullivan, in a letter to his brother, 'and started off just kicking myself with glee to think we were to get safely away with her, when a shell dropped in front of the leaders, and they dashed into some barbed wire fencing. Such a tangle up you never saw, horses kicking blue lights, the drivers struggling and swearing—a glorious mix up, like a blinking German sausage. I thought it was all up with my gun. But you think hard when the next second you may be in heaven, and I quickly got to work to sort out the pieces, as it were.'

From other sources it is learned that the process of sorting out the pieces involved great daring and coolness under incessant shell fire. When the team was got together another shell amongst the horses, and the struggle to save the gun had to begin all over again. Bullets were whistling and shells screaming, and it was at this point that Lieut. Jardine went at a gallop and brought up the other limber of horses referred to at the beginning of this article.

AWARDED THE D. S. O.

Lieut. Jardine has had the Distinguished Service Order conferred upon him for his fearlessness and enterprise in giving information from the firing line, both on the Aisne and on Oct. 21st, when he was severely wounded. Sergt. Sullivan, whose graphic account of the Le Cateau fight is given above has also been mentioned in despatches.

After the retreat to Paris, Lieut. Jardine was in the fighting all the way back to Sossons and beyond that town into Belgium, He was wounded a second time on Oct. 21st, on the Belgian frontier. Lieut. Jardine and Lieut. Keith, of the King's Own Regiment, and some men were in a house taking observations of the range of the German battery, when shells began to fall on the house, and they retreated. To escape the shells they lay down in the bottom of a trench. Sixty or seventy shells came over them; one fell right into the trench, killing two men by the side of Lieut. Jardine, and wounding seven, including the two officers. Lieut. Jardine was wounded by pieces of shell in his neck and back. When firing ceased he got up and walked some distance to the rear, where he was placed on an ambulance and carried off to have his wounds dressed. He was then sent on to Armentieres, and put into a train at Boulogne. By the morning of the 24th he had reached Southampton, and was treated with other wounded officers at Mrs. Watney's Hospital in Charles Street. After remaining there for a week he came home to Godalming.

Dr. S. P. Sarbadhikary, President, Bengal Medical Association, on Thursday, received a despatch from the Director General I.M.S., in which there is a cordial appreciation of the Bengali private practitioners who have been appointed to Lieutenancies in the I.M.S. The new Lieutenants have passed through Delhi and Sir Pardey Lukis writes:—"I went down to the station to see them and to wish them good luck. You will, I am sure, be glad to hear that both Surgeon-General Babtie and I were particularly struck by the smart and soldier-like appearance of the Indian contingent. I have heard excellent reports of them from the Officer Commanding the hospital."

Fourteen Roumanian destroyers from the Austro-Hungarian army arrived at Sinaia, Roumania, having crossed the Transylvanian Mountains on foot. The men, who were in a state of exhaustion, declared that they were tired of being used as buffers by their Austrian cosmanders who in variably placed all Roumanians in the front rank

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, December 12, 1914.

THE BILL FOR THE WAR.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking to a London audience some weeks ago, said that when he presented the first bill for the war the country would be appalled but would not shrink. That he was correct as regards the latter part of his prophecy has been proved by the sturdy response to the demands which he made upon the country in presenting what may be described as his interim war budget to the House of Commons on Nov. 17th. The country could hardly have been appalled because it knew, more or less, what was coming. But, the account which the Chancellor presented to the nation was impressive enough. No such war bill has ever before been sent in to the British people. Government, having obtained a credit of 100 millions at the outset, had since secured a further 225 millions; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was called upon to meet an estimated deficit by comparison with which all preceding deficits have been trival. British war finance is a legacy from Pitt and Gladstone, who held the view that, as far possible, each generation should pay for its own wars. Hence the cost is provided for first of all by increased taxation, the inevitable loans being kept within reasonable limits,—if reasonable is a word that can be used in this connection at all. As regards the taxes, they are spread over all classes, the poor paying on tea and beer, the middle classes in income-tax, the rich in a doubled super tax. It may easily be argued that the distribution is far from perfect: that, for example, the rich man's luxuries should be further taxed,—his wines, cigars, motor cars, etc. And no doubt the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have something to say about such things next year, for, even if the war should be brought to an unexpectedly early end, the heavy paying will go on for the rest of the lifetime of our generation and long afterwards. Great Britain is to-day, in spite of Pitt's much commended principle, bearing an immense load of debt contracted during the Napoleonic wars. When Gladstone stated his arguments in the days of the Crimean war, he explained that war taxation is a moral instrument for bringing citizens into a mood favourable for peace. The main economic argument is that the more you raise by taxation the less you will have to raise by borrowing; the higher therefore will be your credit and the better the terms on which you will borrow. Besides, the most serious industrial and financial depression never comes until war is over. Hence, the Government is following a sound principle in making all begin to pay in the early stages of the struggle.

But while it is a sound principle that the financial burden of wars should be borne as far as possible by the existing generation, it is also true that wars are waged for posterity as well, and, even if the former are taxed to the fullest possible extent the greater part of the expenditure, for a great war must be found by borrowing and the debt redeemed in future years. Thus, in the present year, the increased taxation imposed by the Chancellor will not go much further than to make up the deficit in the estimated revenue for the year, brought about by the injury caused to the trade and commerce of the country. This shrinkage in the ordinary revenue represents a sum of about £11,350,000. The new taxation will yield this year about sixteen millions. Next year it is expected to produce sixty-five millions. Even this latter sum is but an insignificant proportion of the immense cost of the war for the first full year, which Mr. George estimates at no less than £450,000,000, and £350,000,000 of which has been raised by a loan, which it is gratifying to know was immediately over-subscribed to a huge extent. This loan, however, differs from previous war loans in the fact that it has a fixed date of redemption in 1928, and, thus, unless the war extends beyond the period of a year and further large loans are necessitated, the carrying forward of the burden will hardly extend to posterity assuming that the condition of the national finances during the period of thirteen years admits of the redemption within the stipulated time. But there can be little criticism of the principles on which Mr. Lloyd George has met the emergencies produced by the war. His taxation proposals go as far as it is prudent to go for the present, he has pursued a wise course in borrowing at once sufficient to cover the cost of the war for a full twelve months, and he has arranged his loan on eminently attractive terms with the most satisfactory results. Indeed, the only criticisms that have been offered on his proposals are in regard to the character of his measures for increased taxation. The object, openly stated, was to impose such taxation as would place a proportionate burden on all classes. From the richest to the poorest all are content to pay their share, and the business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was to find the easisest and readiest means of touching every one's pockets. As regards the upper and middle classes the income tax and its variations provide the nearest and most efficient intrument, but in dealing with the poorer classes there is no present machinery in existence for a direct form of taxation, ready to hand, like the income tax. The imposition of a similar tax to the income tax, in the shape of a graduated wage tax, has been strongly advocated, and notably by the leaders of the Labour party, who are anxious to remove indirect forms of taxation. As a matter of principle, perhaps, the indirect form of taxation is undesirable, and it would not be a bad thing if the machinery could be devised for taking the contribution of the working classes to the National Exchequer in a more direct way. But that is a reform, having regard to all the difficulties in the way, it would be rash to attempt during a time of national emergency, and Mr. George very wisely put aside the suggestion, and went to the machinery which already exists. That he selected tea and beer, the two commodities most attractive from the revenue producing point of view, is not surprising. The contention that he ought to have spread his increased indirect taxation over more than these two commodities loses sight of the fact that he may find it necessary a year hence, and, perhaps, even earlier, to make fresh demands on the taxpayer, and the necessity therefore of keeping something in reserve. Apart from this a Chancellor is bound to accept the views of the experts, and it is not unlikely that he has been convinced that luxuries as distinct from the more humble articles of liquid consumption, would fail, at the present juncture, to respond to an increased demand.

But the most satisfactory feature of the national finances at the present moment is the solid resource which has enabled the Chancellor of the Exchequer to do something more than pay for the war as we go along, or to meet expenditure after it has been incurred. Without going abroad for a penny, or making a single demand which could be regarded as of a crushing character, the Government have been able to remove all anxiety on the score of the means to be taken to finance the war for the next eight months, and, in spite of the enormous cost, to leave the nation with a feeling of solid comfidence, that its power to make sacrifices even then will not have been exhausted. Nothing could be more striking than the cheerfulness with which all classes in Great Britain have faced the bearing of this unparalleled burden, once more emphasizing that, if this war is unprecedent in the magnitude of its operations and its cost, it is also unprecedented in the entirely unanimous support which it is receiving from the whole nation. Such a degree of unanimity has never been the feature of any previous war waged by the British Empire.

PROSPECTS F THE MATCH INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

From statistics just published in a Note by the Commercial Intelligence Department, the importation of matches in India is a much more extensive industry than one would suppose it to be. With such a big market as India provides, the natural inference is, that indigenous match-manufacturing might be fostered to such advantage as to make foreign competition impossible. So far back as 1910 the prospects of the match industry in the Indian Empire, were quite seriously exploited, and the conclusions arrived at, after a good deal of patient research, were distinctly optimistic, so much so, that several factories were started in India, notably one at Mandalay and one in the Central Provinces, whose fortunes will be followed with considerable interest. There are two main difficulties which have to be encountered in this country before the hope can be entertained, that in the match trade India will be independent of foreign imports. The question of finding woods entirely suitable for the manufacture, cannot be said yet to have been finally solved, and much detailed experiment in the treatment of Indian woods will remain to be done by those who are pioneering the industry. The chemical difficulties also attending the treatment of match heads, especially in the rainy season, cannot be determined except by actual experience and experiment. In the year ending March 31st, 1914, the total imports of matches into India was 13¾ million gross of boxes, valued at £597,000, and by far the greater part came from Japan and Sweden, the former supplying £260,000 worth and the latter £182,000. Austria-Hungary came next with £64,000, Norway £47,000, Germany £17,000 and Belgium £14,000. The effect of the war has been to cut off the supplies from Austria-Hungary, Germany and Belgium, and also to diminish, temporarily at any rate, the imports from Japan, as it is believed that there has been difficulty in obtaining some of the materials necessary for the industry, including chemicals and a supply of suitable paper for covering the boxes. Where the industry, so far as India is concerned, is likely to suffer, is that it may be viewed in the light of a petty enterprise and attempts made to embark on it with insufficient capital, since the expenses of the first few years of the working are sure to be heavy and unremunerative. In 1910, Mr. R. S. Troup conducted an enquiry into the prospects of the match industry in India, and his views were optimistic.

Notes of the Day

Memorial to Lord Roberts.

The "Saturday Review" urges that the only adequate memorial to Lord Roberts will be the immediate enactment by law of compulsory military training for our young men, and asks if Germany would have dared to force a war on Europe if Britain had listened to the late Field-Marshal's warning and kept a trained regular force on a large scale, ready to take the continental field at a moments warning. It is certainly pertinent to ask whether the Kaiser would have ever dared to invade Belgium if Great Britain had had compulsory training, for that in itself would have been a guarantee that she fully intended to enter into any conflict that might affect the integrity of her neighbours. Germany declared war because she was confident that the old policy of "glorious isolation" still held good, a belief based, and excusably so, on the absolute numerical inadequacy of Britain's trained forces. It is obvious that the Berlin General Staff were quite ignorant of the efficiency of our Regular Army, of the progress made by the Territorials and of the submerged patriotism of the citizen, and they are paying for their lack of knowledge to-day. But, nevertheless, the fact remains that had the British public listened to the voice of Lord Roberts the situation would have been different in war or in peace.

The British National Debt.

Great Britain's National Debt, which Parliament has just increased by the substantial sum of £350,000,000, was born 222 years ago out of a war in the Netherlands. When in 1692 William and his Dutch officers returned to England for the winter, money was sadly needed for the carrying on of the war. The first measure was a new assessment of the land tax, which rose to 4s. in the pound. The second plan was to create the National Debt. Before William's time the nation had met its current expenditure out of current revenue; or, if kings like Edward III. and Henry VIII. borrowed, they met their obligations by repudiating them. The Jews were the principal source of the loans. After their expulsion the Lombards suffered, then the Germans; and when they were dried up the English goldsmiths, whose wealth proving inadequate, a "Stop of the Exchequer" came to the rescue in 1672 with the suspension of payment to the unhappy goldsmiths. Twenty years later even the land tax of 4s. produced a million less than was needed, and Lord Halifax borrowed his first million, to be followed two years afterwards by the establishment of the Bank of England as a purely financial concern, whose duty it was to borrow money and see that interest was paid. Before the Bank began its career life annuities was the device adopted for repayment.

The Indian Emigrant.

India's emigrant population has by now become so large and widespread in all parts of the world, and the problems concerning their status in the different countries have become of such vital importance to the Mother-country that an organ of public opinion, devoted exclusively to recording their activities abroad and voicing their grievances, should be a welcome addition to journalism in India. We are glad, therefore, to see that an attempt is being made in Madras to fill the want in this respect. We are in receipt of a copy of "The Indian Emigrant," a monthly journal edited by Mr. T. K. Swaminathan, which, to judge from the varied contents and the businesslike spirit in which it appears to be conducted, should very well serve the purpose of a mouthpiece of the emigrant population. Madras contributes a large proportion of this population and is as vitally concerned in the status and welfare of the emigrant as Bombay or the Punjab. We welcome the enterprise of our contemporary and wish it every success in its laudable desire to serve the interests of India's sons abroad.

"Closed for Extensions."

The writer of "A London Dairy" in "The Nation" quotes a delightful instance of the irrepressible spirit of the Belgians amid their misfortunes. It is contained in the letter of a correspondent who writes:—

"What strikes one most about the Belgians is their gaiety. In Brussels they amuse themselves by posting up on the walls maps of Belgium, on which is written: 'Fermé pour d'agrandissements.'"

The idiomatic translation of this is "Closed for Extensions," but the beauty of the jest lies in the double-barrelled character of the pun, which enables it to be applied either to the present German occupation, or the enlargement of Belgium after the war.

The Spirit of Exultation.

"But we make ourselves ridiculous if we talk of it as a great naval victory,—as ridiculous as did the Germans when they rang the bells of their churches to celebrate the Battle of Chile." Thus "The Times of India" on the sinking of the German cruisers in the South Atlantic. But after this deprecation of the exulting spirit, it is somewhat distressing to turn to the next page and find the heading "NAVAL TRIUMPH" blazoned across two columns!

AMERICA'S NAVY AND ARMY

NOT QUITE EFFECTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, admitted before the House of Representatives' Naval Committee that only one American submarine was actually equipped and ready for battle. The others were laid up for alterations.

He expressed the opinion that the Navy was not prepared to meet the greatest force which might conceivably be brought against it.

The Secretary for War, Mr. Garrison, in his annual report urges immediate recruiting to bring the United States Army to its full strength.

This will mean an additional 25,000 men and a thousand officers.

The report says it is premature to attempt to draw an ultimate lesson from the war in Europe. It points out the difference between militarism and adequate military preparedness.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Committee of the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund have asked me, as President, to communicate to the public a short account of our work up to date, and of the expenditure which the Committee has incurred in carrying out the purposes for which the Fund was established.

But before doing so, I should like to take this opportunity on behalf of the Committee most sincerely to thank all those numerous subscribers throughout the Presidency who have so generously, according to their means, helped to swell the figures of our Fund to its already handsome proportions. Subscriptions have come in spontaneously and freely from all races and all classes, and have given splendid testimony of the intense desire of all to assist the Empire in her hour of trial.

It may be well to recapitulate in the first place very briefly the objects of the Fund, of which the public has already been informed. They are to assist in alleviating the distress and hardship occasioned to the wives and families of those who are fighting our battles in various parts of the world and to provide out of our funds for any useful purpose which has for its object the alleviation of pain and suffering occasioned by the war.

The Fund was started on the 18th August 1914, and the first subscription was paid into the Bank of Bombay on that date. The total contributions promised and received up to the 31st October, 1914, amounted to Rs. 26,03,614-13-9 while the amount standing to the credit of the Fund on the same day in the Bank of Bombay was Rs. 23,49,293-1-3. To-day the Fund is nearly 31 lakhs.

The Fund is under the management of an Administrative and a General Committee on which are represented all classes and communities. The Administrative Committee have met at regular intervals for the transaction of business while there has been one meeting of the General Committee. A Special Sub-Committee consisting of the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., the Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons, M.D., I.M.S., Sir Shapurji Broacha, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Esq., and J. M. Antia, Esq., (Hon. Secretary) has been appointed to control and supervise the hospitals and medical arrangements to be provided for from the Fund.

At the request of the Government of India we have established the Lady Hardinge War Hospital in the Prince of Wales' Museum, which has been very kindly placed at our disposal by the Trustees of that Institution for the benefit of those wounded Indian soldiers returning to our shores who are not fit to travel, and who will receive care and treatment until they can be moved to their homes. This hospital is under the charge of Lt.-Col. Hojel, assisted by Drs. Duggan, Contractor, Gilder, Row, Bhajekar and Faizi.

The capital cost of the equipment of this hospital is a lakh, of which we may expect to recover one half by the sale of equipment at the end of the war, and towards which the Women's Branch of the Fund has contributed the whole of the sheets, blankets, pillows and necessary clothes for the patients. The recurring cost is Rs. 5,400 a month.

We have also had accepted by the Government of India an offer to provide a 500 bed hospital which we understand is to be located somewhere in Egypt for the use of our wounded Indian troops during the war. The estimate for the equipment and maintenance of this hospital for one year is under 5 lakhs; the staff has not yet been selected but we trust to give opportunities to some of those who have volunteered in such numbers to take a useful part in caring for our soldiers.

Besides these two main items of expenditure, we have sent a donation of £2,500 as a practical testimony of the intense sympathy felt in India for the Belgian refugees which we are confident will receive the fullest approval, and have given Rs. 5,000 to the St. John's Ambulance Depot which has been doing so much useful work in providing hospital necessaries for our troops It will thus be seen that our total expenditure to date has been little over 7 lakhs, and while the Committee is strongly of opinion that we should conserve the larger portion of our funds for the relief of the distress and want which we fear may be an inevitable outcome of the war, we are confident that the projects which we have undertaken will receive the full approval of all our subscribers.

This statement contains briefly an account of our stewardship, but I cannot conclude without thanking all those ladies and gentlemen who since the war began have been untiring in assisting to promote the usefulness and efficiency of our various war organisations. To one and all I give my cordial thanks; such loyal cooperation will, I can sincerely say, be always gratefully remembered by Yours, etc.,

WILLINGDON.

Government House,
Bombay, December 11.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SERBIAN VICTORY.

ERMAN NAVAL LOSS.

ALLIES OCCUPY ROULERS.

END OF BOER REBELLION.

The Press Bureau announces that Admiral Sturdee reports that the German cruiser Nuremberg was also sunk in the naval battle in the Atlantic.

Admiral Sturdee has received congratulations on his naval triumph from the King downwards.

It is reported that all indications point to Serbs having wrested a brilliant victory out of a dangerous and menacing position and having dealt a further crushing blow to Austrian military prestige. They broke through the Austrian centre and got the enemy on the run.

A Dutch paper says that the Allies have entered Roulers. The Dutch papers also report that 56,000 fresh German troops are expected shortly at Antwerp, where it is thought the Allies will attempt to retake the city.

The official communiqué reports that our artillery continue to have mastery over the enemy's guns. Progress has been made at some points.

General Botha in a statement to Reuter said was practically ended. He said the patriotic sacrifices of the people had converted a grave danger to the Union into the means of establishing it more firmly.

America is exercised over the condition of her armaments, which are reported to be under the full fighting strength.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser's health has considerably improved.

ATH OF SIR JOHN BONSER.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The death is announced of Sir John Bonser.

Sir John Bonser was Ex-Chief Justice of Ceylon.

RATE OF MARINE INSURANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Government rate of insurance on cargoes has been reduced to one and a half guineas per cent.

LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Earl Kitchener has been appointed Colonel of the Irish Guards in succession to the late Earl Roberts.

GERMAN AERIAL LOSSES.

The "Paris Journal," states that aircraft builders in Germany have completely given up constructing monoplanes of the Taube type and are now building nothing but biplanes of designs based on French models. The three most important German builders are turning out fourteen machines a week.

The German aeronautical losses since the beginning of the war have been considerable. Fifty-two pilots had, up to October 15, been killed or were missing and over 100 machines had been put out of action.

ANOTHER GERMAN CRUISER SUNK.

BRILLIANT SERBIAN VICTORY.

THE ATLANTIC NAVAL FIGHT.

CRUISER NUREMBERG ALSO SUNK.

NO BRITISH VESSEL LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 10, 9-15 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that Admiral Sturdee reports that the Nuremberg was also sunk on December 8th. The search for the Dresden is proceeding.

The main action lasted five hours with an interval. The Schronhorst was sunk after three hours and the Gneisenau two hours later.

The enemy's light cruisers scattered and were chased by our cruisers and light cruisers. No loss of any British ship is reported.

The Nurnberg is a protected cruiser of 3,350 tons. Her speed is 23 knots. She carries ten 4.1 in. guns and two machine guns.

ADMIRAL STURDEE CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The King has telegraphed congratulations to Admiral Sturdee, officers and men.

Sir John French in a telegram says the Army in France warmly congratulates the Navy on the brilliant victory; also the Admiralty on having practically swept the seas clear of the enemy.

The British Admiralty and French Ministry of Marine have also sent congratulatory telegrams.

REJOICINGS THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

There have been rejoicings throughout the Empire over the British naval victory and much enthusiasm has been displayed in the United States.

The French press makes glowing comments on the brilliant assertion of British naval supremacy.

Petrograd is enthusiastic and the Argentine papers are overjoyed.

A WELL-KEPT SECRET.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The secret of Admiral Sturdee's departure was well kept.

He was supposed to be at the Admiralty working as Chief of the War Staff.

When the Dresden has been caught, only the Karlsruhe, Bremen and two armed liners, Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kronprinz Wilhelm will remain at large.

EXCITEMENT AT DOVER.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Excitement was caused at Dover yesterday morning by firing of the battery on the breakwater of the naval harbour.

It is reported that German submarines twice attempted to enter the harbour and were repulsed, but the Admiralty has no confirmation of the report.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

There is no official confirmation of the affair reported at Dover.

Various papers contain descriptions but they are unconvincing as the attack is said to have happened at five o'clock in the morning in rain and haze. The number of submarines said to have been hit and sunk varies from one to three.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 11.

Replying to a question in the House of Representatives respecting the German preponderating influence at Broken Hill Mines, the Attorney-General said that investigations showed beyond question that German capital and influence exercised a monopoly over the civilised world's base metals to complete that it excluded an effective competition. The war would have been waged in vain if, when a victory at a dreadful cost had been won, we were again compelled to pour into the German lap a lion's share of the wealth created by Australian enterprise and workmen.

BRILLIANT SERBIAN VICTORY.

IN PURSUIT OF FLYINGE NEMY

CRUSHING BLOW TO AUSTRIAN MILITARY PRESTIGE.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Dec. 11.

All indications point to Serbs' having wrested a brilliant victory out of a dangerous and menacing position and having dealt a further crushing blow at Austrian military prestige.

According to "The Times" correspondent, the Austrian strategy was to surround Kracujevatz and then fall on Nish.

The Serbs withdrew from Belgrade and concentrated on the Suvobar front. They broke through the Austrian centre, stormed and took Suvobar and the Maljen Mountains and got the enemy on the run.

The Serbs are still persuing the enemy with increasing vigour and success.

ENEMY'S ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.

An Austrian communiqué admits that Austrian forces have been unable to penetrate the strong Serbian forces, and that the former have been compelled to retire in order to avoid a hostile counter-attack.

IGHTING IN POLAND.

NO IMPORTANT CHANGE.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 11.

A communiqué says there was no important change on the 9th instant. Isolated German attempts to take the offensive occasioned engagements in the districts of Ciechanow and Przasnysz and also in Piotrkow and other districts. The results were unfavourable to the Germans.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM SUCCESSES.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

An Austrian communiqué claims that the Austrians have driven the Russians from Wieliczka south of Cracow. It states that the Germans have repulsed renewed Russian attacks south-west of Piotrkow.

FIRE AT EDISON CO.'S WORKS

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.

A fire has destroyed almost the entire main plant of the Edison Company at West Orange, New Jersey. The net loss is five million dollars.

An interesting article on Edison and his methods appears on page 6.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM ENGLAND.

SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A tea expert, in a letter to the "Times," with reference to the opposition to the prohibition of the export of tea from England to Holland points out that Holland in September and October exported 16,328,464 pounds to Germany as compared with 1,028,356 in 1913.

He adds that the exports of coffee and cocoa from England to Holland during the last few weeks have shown the same surprising increase.

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF BRITONS OVERSEAS.

PROPOSED GIFT OF A WARSHIP TO ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

King George has consented to become the patron of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, originated by Lords Selborne, Milner, Curzon and other eminent personages.

It is proposed that British residents in foreign countries shall contribute the gift of a warship to the Admiralty.

ALLIES ENTER ROULERS.

ENEMY PREPARING TO DEFEND ANTWERP.

56,000 FRESH TROOPS TO BE BROUGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.

A Paris message to the "Handelsblad" says that the Allies have entered Roulers.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Dutch papers continue to report considerable movements of German troops. Fifty-six thousand fresh troops are expected shortly at Antwerp, where it is thought the Allies will attempt to retake the city.

Roulers is a town of Flanders, 12 m. N. N.-E. of Ypres.

SITUATION IN WEST FLANDERS

GERMANS ANXIOUS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Dutch papers state that the Germans are anxious regarding the situation in western Flanders and are replacing their losses from garrisons in Belgium.

They have also sent thither 70,000 troops from the north of France and are preparing to abandon Thourout and Thielt before the advance of the Allies.

AEROPLANE ATTACK ON FREIBURG

GERMANS REPORT NO DAMAGE DONE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A German wireless reports that aeroplanes attacked Freiburg, Baden, last night. It says the aeroplanes were heavily fusiladed and that the enemy bombs did no damage.

Freiburg in Breisgau, a town of Baden, on the western edge of the Black Forest, 32 miles N. N. E. of Basel. The beautiful Gothic Cathedral (1112-1513), has a steeple 381 feet high. The university (1455), has 106 professors and teachers and over 800 students.

SIXTEEN BOMBS DROPPED.

AVIATORS REEURN SAFELY.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

An official communiqué published in Paris last night said that the general situation was unchanged.

French aviators again dropped sixteen bombs successfully on the station and aviation sheds at Freiburg and Buisgau. In spite of lively cannonade they returned safely.

INDIAN TROOPS SIGHT SEEING IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A party of Indian troops was to-day shown over the Houses of Parliament, an officer describing the building to them.

APPOINTMENTS OF INDIAN OFFICERS

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The "London Gazette" announces appointments of many more Indian Army officers, including that of Risaldar Khwaja Muhammed, Khan Bahadur, Lumsden's Guides, to be Aide-de-Camp.

NEW CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray has been appointed Chief of the General Staff in succession to General Sir C. Douglas.

Lieutenant-Gen. Sir James Wolfe, K. C. B., was Quarter-Master General in India in 1903; Master General of the Ordinance from 1904 to 1907; and in command of the Secunderabad Division from 1907 to 1911. He served in the Ashanti expedition and also saw service in South Africa where he was in command of the lines of communication. He is 61 years

ARTILLERY SUCCESSES MAINTAINED.

ENEMY'S TRENCHES CAPTURED

PROGRESS IN ARGONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 10, 4-50 p.m.

The communiqué says:—In Belgium there is quiet and also at Arras, where the enemy have not attempted to resume the offensive.

We have progressed in the districts of Quesnoy and Andechy, for distances varying from two-hundred to six-hundred metres. Our gains have been maintained and consolidated.

There is no change on the Aisne.

In Champagne, the enemy's artillery, over which we had gained advantage on previous days, displayed more activity, but was again mastered by our heavy guns. These forced the Germans to evacuate several trenches at Rheims. The evacuation was carried out under the fire of four infantry.

The enemy made two counter-attacks in the region of Perthes, attempting to retake the lost trenches. They were repulsed.

Our progress has continued throughout Argonne. We carried more trenches and repulsed with complete success six counter-attacks. We also consolidated the ground seized from the enemy.

There have been artillery duels on the heights of the Meuse in which we had a marked advantage despite the renewed activity by the enemy's batteries.

We captured more trenches in Bois-le-Pretre.

There is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

ALLIES' TENACITY AND COURAGE.

FIGHT IN KNEE-DEEP WATER.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The French official "eye-witness" dealing with the latest period of the fighting says the outstanding feature on the whole front is the ascendancy of our artillery as well as infantry.

Our guns without suffering any grave damage have frequently silenced and demolished German batteries.

Our infantry everywhere has made some progress.

The most notable among the infantry attacks was the assault on the ferryman's house by four hundred volunteers from the African battalions.

They fought knee-deep in water, deluged with rain, and annihilated the Germans who were most courageous and refused to surrender.

No less remarkable was the attack on Vermelles, where the enemy fled and vainly tried to entrench. They counter-attacked repeatedly but were always repulsed. We placed guns with great boldness in an advanced position.

The "eye-witness" especially praises the Allies' tenacity and courage in the capture of powerful trenches, which are typical of the operations everywhere on the front.

DEATH OF COLONEL WILLIAM PRIDEAUX.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The death is announced of Colonel William Prideaux.

Colonel William Francis Prideaux, C.S.I. was on the unemployed supernumerary list of the Indian Staff Corps. He was born in 1840. He first served in the India Office in 1859 and in the following year joined the Bombay Army as an ensign. In 1864 he was attached to Mr. Russam's Mission to King Theodore of Abysinnia and was confined as a prisoner at Magdala from July 1866 to April 1868 and subsequently served in various capacities under the Foreign Department of the Government of India. He was more recently Resident in Jeypore, Oodeypore and Kashmir. The C. S. I. was bestowed on him for services in the Political Department of the Government of India.

BOER REBELLION AT AN END.

PATRIOTIC SACRIFICES OF THE PEOPLE.

UNION ESTABLISHED MORE FIRMLY

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PRETORIA, Dec. 10.

In a statement to Reuter, General Botha says that the rebellion is practically ended. Only small and scattered bands remain, the operations of which require police rather than military measures.

General Botha adds:—

The patriotic sacrifices of the people, officers and men in crushing the rebellion in the initial stages have united the various sections of the population as never before, and converted the grave danger to the Union into the means of cementing and establishing it more firmly. Our sacrifices have been considerable, but not out of proportion to the great results which we have achieved, or which will accrue to South Africa in coming years.

He appeals finally to the people to waive all bitterness while preventing a recurrence of the criminal folly and to guard against vengeful policies and language. "Our next duty is to deal with German South-west Africa."

BODY OF GENERAL BEYERS RECOVERED.

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 10.

The body of General Beyers has been recovered.

CAPTURES AT KURNA.

BASRAH GOVERNOR PUTS UP PLUCKY FIGHT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Press Bureau says that our captures at Kurna were 1,100 prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and nine guns. The late Governor of Basrah only surrendered after a plucky resistance

GONGRATULATIONS TO INDIA.

LONDON, October 11.

The papers heartily congratulate India on the brilliant affair which resulted in the occupation of Kurna, and point to the moral of the widespread influence of sea power which alone permitted the transport of a substantial force to the head of the Persian Gulf.

KAISER'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.

An official Berlin communiqué says that the condition of the Emperor William has considerably improved. The catarrah is relaxing and temperature is normal.

LORD-LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

EARL ABERDEEN RESIGNS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Earl of Aberdeen has resigned the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland for private reasons. It is rumoured that Baron Wimborne has succeeded him.

The Earl of Aberdeen, is the grandson of the Earl of Aberdeen who was Prime Minister in 1854. He succeeded to the title on the death of his brother, on January 27, 1870. He entered the House of Lords as a Conservative, but in the session of 1876 he disagreed with some of the principal measures of his party, and in 1878, when the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon resigned their offices, Lord Aberdeen heartily supported the views of these statesmen. In the debate on the Afghan war he voted against the government of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1880, having by that time become a recognised member of the Liberal Party, he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeenshire, and High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1881 and four succeeding years. In 1885 he was Chairman of the Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea. In January 1886 he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, with the mission of carrying out the Home Rule policy of the Government. In this capacity he was immensely popular in Ireland, and the scene in Dublin on the occasion of the "leave-taking" after the fall of the Gladstone Cabinet in July, is said to have been such as had never been witnessed there before, at least not since the departure of Lord Fitzwilliam in 1795. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1886. Subsequently Lord and Lady Aberdeen made a trip round the world, visiting India and the principal British Colonies. In May 1893 Lord Aberdeen was appointed Governor-General of Canada. He retired from Canada in 1898. When the Liberals came in power in 1905 he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant a second time. Lord Aberdeen has been largely connected with various religious and philanthropic associations and is president of not a few such societies. Lady Aberdeen is well-known for the interest she takes in all movements affecting the welfare of women. Lady Pentland, wife of the Governor of Madras, is the daughter of Lord Aberdeen.

LONDON LETTER.

THE DEATH OF LORD ROBERTS.

TRIBUTES IN THE PRESS.

HIS LAST CAMPAIGN.

INDIA'S RELATION TO THE WAR.

The death of Lord Roberts overshadowed all other events during mail week.

An interesting paper on India's relation to the war was read in London by Mr. Syud Hossain.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Even the war news has been overshadowed by the death of Earl Roberts, the news of which was announced in the Sunday papers. The special reason for his presence in France had been for some days a matter of gossip, although no whisper of it was heard in the papers. "I must go and see the Indian soldiers," he had said to a friend; "it is the most useful thing I can do at this moment." All the world has recognised that he could not have wished to die in a more appropriate scene. Certainly, at no other moment could his death have stirred the public imagination so deeply. The funeral yesterday was the most impressive burial of a subject since the death of Gladstone seventeen years ago. Curiously, too, it came after the double pageant of last week. The weather was of the worst,—one of those dark, raw, drenching days which Londoners are called upon to suffer at this time of the year. It was towards eleven o'clock when the procession began to pass along the Thames Embankment at Charing Cross, and once more we saw how vast a multitude of people in London are able to get away from shops and offices in the middle of the morning. Despite the extreme discomfort of sleet and chill pavements the crowd was enormous; and, as last week, they found a principal occasion of interest and curiosity in the soldiers from overseas, especially the Canadians and the Indian mountain battery.

TRIBUTES TO THE SOLDIER.

The papers, of course, have overflowed with tributes to Lord Roberts,—with eulogies of his long and consistent public life, his high sense of duty, his simple and typically British character. It is not customary, especially in this country, for writers of obituaries to be discriminating, and it was not to be expected that those who have recorded the military career of this fine old soldier should endeavour to appraise his merits and services judicially. As a matter of fact, hardly one has applied the critical method; and yet we cannot suppose that Roberts himself would have cared for unmeasured praise. The most discriminating estimate I have seen is a leading article in the "Manchester Guardian," which called attention to the invaluable lessons of Indian warfare for the training of the modern soldier. The writer says:—

> His strategical ideas had always the simplicity that is the surest mark of genius. They were, both for good and for evil, free from every suspicion of compromise or accommodation; they glowed with an intense energy; there was about them some of that rhetorical and almost theatrical quality which is so noticeable in Nelson, with whom Lord Roberts had not a little in common. That a man who was always taking risks as Roberts was should have gone through life without suffering a defeat is the measure of his greatness. He achieved as by some inalienable right.

But it is by no means true, the "Guardian" points out, that Roberts was free from considerable mistakes. In Indian frontier policy he belonged to the Fordward school, in which his views have since been decisively rejected.

HIS LAST CAMPAIGN.

The passing of the most famous soldier of his day has brought a renewed discussion of the cause to which he gave his last years,—the movement for compulsory military service. The conscriptionist newspapers (disappointed with Lord Kitchener's continued reliance upon the voluntary principle) have, quite naturally, made the most of the occasion. Lord Roberts, they remind us, uttered some years ago the warning, "Arm, and prepare to quit yourselves like men, for the time of your ordeal is at hand." And he is reported to have said, sorrowfully when the crash came, "They would not listen to me." It was like Lord Roberts that, when war broke out and the War Office set to work creating the new army, he made no attempt whatever to gain advantage for his party. On the contrary, in the last article from his pen ("Hibbert Journal," October) he declared in plain terms that this was no time for pressing the claims of universal service. Roberts knew little of public affairs; he had a childlike sense of politics. But he had nothing of the demagogue in him, and in controversy he was perfectly candid and fair. His advice had not been taken; his last campaign had failed. But he judged it right to stand by the Government without a sign of cavilling at the established military system. Opinions will differ as to whether the appalling events of the past four months have proved Lord Roberts's case, or whether, when all the circumstances are taken into account, England is not actually in a stronger position, by reason of her rejection of compulsory military service. If it was necessary to asume that in foreign policy there was only one course open to Great Britain,—a course which would, inevitably, involve our partreipation, by land and sea, in war operations on a great scale, then the case for the maintenance of a very large army, backed by a nation under arms, is clearly much stronger than the public in general has believed. But England had no knowledge of understanding of any such policy; and, apart from this question, the present war so far as it has gone, has furnished telling arguments against military compulsion. Lord Roberts, for all his lack of the political sense, would almost certainly have realised that for success in so tremendous an ordeal as this one thing is supremely necessary,—a united nation; and perfect union in national policy might not have been secured if the Government had decided upon an abandonment of the voluntary system. The attempt, made at any time since the first serious danger of war with Germany in 1911, would have split the country from top to bottom; and, if compulsory service had been imposed, it would have been impossible to convince our present enemies that England was not bent upon a war of aggression. Above all, England and the British Empire are in this fight to make an end of the monster of militarism which is the terror of the whole world. And we could not achieve that end if, in order to beat the forces of Germany, we had to put ourselves under a despotism of the same order.

INDIANS AND THE WAR.

One of the most interesting gatherings, reflecting India's relation to war, was held by the New Constitutional Society for Women's Suffrage on November 17, when Mr. Syed Hossain spoke at the Knightsbridge Palace Hotel on "The Significance of India's Attitude to the War." The demonstrations of attachment to the British connection, said Mr. Hossain, had evoked warm appreciation in England,—but to many people who had long been nurtured by a section of the press on harrowing details of the so-called "Indian peril," they had come as an agreeable surprise. What was the meaning of the new devotion that had been so dramatically revealed? Was it genuine and enduring? If so, how was it compatible with the reports of seething disaffection and anarchy which had been so persistently in circulation? These were some of the questions that were naturally being widely asked at the present moment, and it was all the more necessary to answer them, said the speaker, as some attempts had been made by interested parties to mislead British public opinion as to the true inwardness of the universal desire in India to make common cause with England. The truth was that every responsible section of the Indian community was committed to co-operation with England in working out the future of India. The unrest was nothing more than the process of healthy growth and national development. This should not for a moment be confounded with the brief spell of anarchism that manifested itself a few years ago, as the result of persistent bureaucratic blundering, which had made a very small section of the people at last lose faith in the *bona-fide* of British rule in India. Happily all that was a thing of the past. A new unity and a new understanding had dawned; a united India had given proof of a renewal of faith in England, and had justified her claim for fuller privileges of Imperial citizenship by rising to sustain the heavier claims of the Imperial connection. Mr. Hossain concluded with an appeal to the British public for a sympathetic and adequate recognition, when the smoke of battle had blown aside, of India's response. "We have honoured," he said, "the trust reposed in us: it is for you to redeem the pledges of the Queen's Proclamation." Mrs. Cecil Chapman was in the Chair; Mrs. E. A. R. Haigh acted as hostess, and Lady Muir Mackenzie followed the lecturer with a brief speech. The gathering was unusually representative of Indian and Anglo-Indian interests.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The following telegraph notifications have been issued:—

There is no objection to a firm using one name in foreign telegrams in person from if that is sufficiently distinctive to identify the firm.

The full name and address of the firm must, however, be added to the message but not to be telegraphed.

On and after the 14th instant, the use of the following three commercial codes, viz., (1) Bentley's complete phrase code except separate mining and oil supplements; (2) Broomhall's imperial combination code, except special rubber edition and (3) Meyer's Atlantic cotton code (39th edition) will be allowed in addition to the four already authorised upon under the same conditions and arrangements.

The following symbols should be entered in service instructions to indicate the code which has been used and signalled: In preamble Ben, repeat Ben, for Bentley's; Bro, repeat Bro, for Broomhall's; Mey, repeat Mey, for Meyer's.

According to the "Deutsche Juristen Zeitung," 529 lawyers; and higher officials employed in German administration have up till now been killed on the battlefields. among them were three professors, two Privy Councillors, a hundred and twenty judges, administration official and public prosecutors, eighty-five solicitors, 137 assistant judges and 173 referendaries.

RUSSIAN STRATEGY IN POLAND

INVASION PERMITTED.

AUSTRIANS LURED TO DEFEAT.

Professor Pares, the authorised correspondent at the Russian headquarters, in an account dated October 25 of his visit to some of the battlefields of Galicia, gives the following summary of Russian operations previous to the great victory achieved by the forces of the Grand Duke Nicholas on the Vistula, a victory which has changed so decisively the whole aspect of the campaign.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The chief harm which Germany and Austria could inflict in a war against Russia was to conquer Russian Poland, whose frontier made defence extremely difficult. Regarding this protuberance as a head, Germany and Austria could make a simultaneous amputating operation at its neck, attacking the one from East Prussia and the other from Galicia. But the German policy, which had other and more primary objects, precipitated war with France and threw the bulk of the German forces westward. Thus the German army in East Prussia kept the defensive, and Austria was left to make her advance from Galicia without support.

The Austrian forces on this front were at first more numerous than the Russians. The Russians had been prepared to defend the line of the Bug, which would have meant the temporary abandonment of nearly all Poland. But the alliance with France and England made it both possible and desirable to advance, and at the battle of the Gnila Lipa the army on the Austrian right was driven back beyond Lvoff (Lemberg), the town falling into Russian hands.

The next great fighting was for the possession of the line of the River San. It must be remembered that while the fighting lines ran roughly from north to south, the frontier line here ran from east to west. Thus the left of each force occupied the territory of the other. The first decisive success had been that of the Russian left in Galicia; but the Austrian left and centre were still allowed to advance further into Russian Poland. A double movement was then undertaken against them. While General Brusiloff pushed home in Southern Galicia the success already obtained on this side, and thus secured the Russian left flank from a counter-offensive, General Russky, the conqueror of Lvoff, came in on the Austrian centre at Rava Russka, while other Russian armies, detached from the reserves standing between the Russian northern and southern fronts, and making good use of the advantageous railway conection, arrived to the north of the Austrian left.

GERMAN TROOPS TOO LATE.

Seldom has a tactical battle been planned on so large a scale. The Austrians, threatened at this point with outflanking on both sides, after several days' hard defensive fighting, withdrew with a haste that had the character of a rout, and which only saved them from complete annihilation. Their centre, like their already beaten right, retired southwards towards Hungary, while their left, just escaping the peril of being surrounded, fell back rapidly in the direction of Cracow, where it was strengthened by further support from Germany. Two German corps had already joined it, but too late to avert the reverse already described. The success of Brusiloff at Grodek secured to the Russians the line of the River San as far as Przemysl.

This series of operations, after the Russian evacuation of East Prussia, necessitated by the strong German movements on the northern front, left Russia with the following line of defence—the Niemen, the Bobr, the Narev, the middle Vistula, the San (to Przemysl), and the Carpathians. This line includes the larger part of Russian Poland, the city of Warsaw, and Western Galicia, with its capital Lvoff. This line is infinitely more satisfactory than that of the Bug. Its security on the south depends in part on the action of Roumania, but a counter-offensive from Hungary has already been repulsed on this side. On the north, attempts of the Germans on Grodno and on Warsaw have been triumphantly repulsed; and the Russians have since fought with success along almost the whole line.

THE BATTLE OF RAVA RUSSKA.

Describing his visit to Rava Russka, Professor Pares says:

On the southern front, near the station of Kamienka Woloska, where there were lines of trenches, the deep holes made by bursting Russian shells, and sometimes filled with water, lay thick together. The eastern front was more interesting. Here there were many lines of rifle-pits, Austrian, Russian, or Austrian converted into Russian. The Austrian rifle-pits were much shallower and less finished than the Russian, which were generally squarer, deeper, and with higher cover.

The hottest fight had been on the north-eastern front. Here, after a wood and a fall of the ground, there came a gradual bare slope of a mile and a half crowned by two Austrian batteries which lay just behind the crest. This ground had been disputed inch by inch and was seamed with some five or six lines of rifle-pits. At one point three Russian shells fired from about due east had fallen plump on three neighbouring rifle-pits, and fragments of uniform all round gave evidence of the wholesale devastation which they had worked. The impressions which most defined themselves from this battlefield were the almost entire absence of cover, the exposed position of the rifle-pits, the deadliness of the Russian artillery, and the toughness of the resistance offered.

BOER REBELS.

ROUT OF DE WET.

GENERAL BOTHAS' REPORT.

The mail papers contain interesting official reports of the early stages of the operations in South Africa against General De Wet whose capture has since been reported.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following telegram from the Government of the Union of South Africa to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was published by the Press Bureau on November 16.

General Botha reported yesterday from Mushroom Valley (eighteen miles south-east of Winburg) that he left Winburg last night with his Transvaal commando, proceeding in direction of Marquard. After a forced night march he got into touch with De Wet's fores. He then moved his forces north-east and east in order to surround the rebels. Colonel Brand marched at the same time from Winburg to Hoenderkop, where he got into touch with other portions of De Wet's force.

General Lukin and Colonel Brits had been instructed to move towards Koerrauaberg so as to be able to cut off the retreat of the enemy in that direction. General Botha's commando attacked the rebels and inflicted severe loss, the full extent of which had not been ascertained at the time of reporting. Colonel Brand's force killed several, wounded a number, and took over 100 prisoners, together with their whole laager, consisting of numrous carts, waggons, &c. General Botha's own force captured forty prisoners, but was still vigorously pursuing the enemy when the message was depathed. Unfortunately the strong forces under General Lukin and Colonel Brits do not appear to have been able to reach their appointed positions in time. This is all the more to be regretted as had they been able to do so there would have been a fair chance of capturing the whole of De Wet's commando.

CAPTURES THROUGH TREACHERY.

Later (5 p.m.) the pursuit continued until our horses became exhausted. General Botha telegraphed that the extent of De Wet's defeat is considerable. About 250 prisoners and two laagers have been taken. These laagers contained more than 100 carts and waggons and a couple of motor-cars. General Botha's forces lost several men killed and wounded, but particulars are not yet to hand. The rebels captured Commandant Fouche of Colonel Brand's commando with about forty of his men through treachery Colonel Commandant Tobias Smuts was able to recapture and release the forty men, but not Commandant Fouche himself. Commandant Fouche, however, escaped later in a plucky fashion during a fight, and has now rejoined Colonel Brand. He was very rudely and roughly treated by the rebels. Senator Stuart and the Magistrate of Winburg, who had been taken prisoners by De Wet when he entered Winburg two days ago were released by Colonel Brand. General De Wet laagered in the Mushroom Valley. He had about 2,000 men with him. The defeat sustained by De Wet this morning has made a deep impression upon his followers.

A patrol of six men, under Field Cornet Kunz, belonging to Commandant Dupreeza's commando, left Vrede on Tuesday morning in direction of Franfort, to look for rebels in the neighbourhood. The patrol ran into about thirty or forty rebels and retired before them. In the chase which followed Field Cornet Kunz behaved in a most plucky manner, and twice dismounted to fire, killing two and wounding one of the rebels. Owing to the horses being knocked up, three of our men were captured, but were later released. None of the patrol was hit. Field Cornet Kunz again went out yesterday with thirty men with the object of rounding up the rebels who chased him on the previous day.

REBEL LEADER CAUGHT.

A skirmish has also occurred between scouts belonging to Commandant Louis Botha's force and the enemy near Graskop, in the Vrede district. Three of our men were captured. Reinforcements arrived and engaged the rebels, killing three. Commandant Meller, one of Colonel Commandant Mentz's commandants, took out a patrol last night in the direction of Elandsdoorp, No. 225, in the Bothasberg District, between the Maas and Olifant's Rivers, about sixty miles north-north-east of Bronkhorstpruit, where information was received that ex-General Chris Muller was hiding. In the darkness he got separated from his men, but going on alone found Chris Muller in a farmhouse, wounded in both legs, and brought him and two other prisoners back to Pretoria in a motor-car this morning.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

The following additional telegram from the Union Government was received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies:

"General Botha telegraphs on November 12 the following further report in regard to that day's operations:

"Colonel Commandant Myburgh and Colonel Commandant T. Smuts moved with me from Winburg last evening to Bantry, and Colonel Brand later on the same evening moved from Winburg to Hoenderkop. On arrival at the destination at daybreak this morning we found the enemy entrenched, disposed as follows: A force under Rocco Villiers at Bantry, another of De Wet's main body at Mushroom Valley, and a third under Serfontein at Hoenderkop. I engaged the first two named places, while Colonel Brand attacked the third. Result of the operations was complete defeat and rout of the rebel force.

"The casualties in the force commanded by me were one killed, C. Friend (Colonel Myburgh's Adjutant); four wounded, J. H. Erasmus, of Kinross (serious), J. L. Duplessis, of Boshof (serious), Usy, of Zooppoort (dangerous), L. A. Depsancie, of Pietretief (dangerous). In the force under Colonel Brand the casualties were five killed (no details yet to hand); 16 wounded, including P. J. Clatitz (serious, but not dangerous) and E. G. Matthews (in the same condition), both of whom belong to Commandant Fouche's commando.

"Rebel casualties known so far are 22 killed, including Commandant Els, of Heilbronn. Wounded, number unknown, but comparatively large, including Commandant Vanniekerk (very dangerous). We took 255 European prisoners, 27 native prisoners, and also captured a large number of horses, mules, cape carts, trollies, wagons, &c. The prisoners taken by De Wet, including Senator Stuart and the Magistrate at Windurg, were retaken and released by Colonel Brand. I will furnish further details as they become known."

CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The following casualties are announced:—

PRISONERS.

Capt. E. E. Barrow, Cornwalls.
Capt. E. E. Barton, West Surreys.
Lieut. J. D. Bibby, 4th Hussars.
Lieut.-Col. R. G. Bolton, Scots Guards.
Capt. C. V. Fox, Scots Guards.
Lieut. A. G. Clutterbuck, Dorsets.
Lieut. N. B. Collins, Warwicks.
Lieut. A. Frazer, Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieut. Lord R. Innes-Ker, Irish Guards.
Lieut. A. R. Jackson, East Kents.
Capt. E. V. Jenkins, West Ridings.
Capt. A. M. Pollard, Medicals.
Second-Lieut. H. Willoughby, South Staffs.
Lieut. J. B. Morgan, Suffolks.
Lieut. A. D. L. Stewart, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. R. Richards, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut. M. Watson, Wiltshires.

UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED.

Capt. R. F. Gatehouse, Northumberlands.

WOUNDED.

Capt. F. Lindsay, London Scottish.
Lieut. F. Small, (Connaughts), Flying Corps.
Lieut. R. H. Williamson, Artillery.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

KILLED.

Lieut. A. R. Loveband, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. L. E. Grubb, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Cook, First Life Guards.
Captain H. Buckle, Artillery.
Captain Rising, Gloucesters.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Captain J. Clothier, West Yorks.
Captain A. Wordsworth, Middlesex.

INDIAN CASUAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 11.

The following names of officers are included in the twenty-sixth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Maxwell (previously reported missing). 2/8th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Greswell 2nd Sappers.
Lieut. Buller, 2nd Sappers.

CASUALTIES AT TSINGTAU.

The following is a list of casualities reported amongst the 36th Sikhs in the successful operations against Tsingtau:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

2809 Lance Naik Bishan Singh.
2808 Sepoy Udham Singh.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Majors Munn and Knox.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Captain Hay and 12 men.

LATER.

The following are the names of officers in the twenty-seventh list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Jemadar Samand Khan, 15th Lancers.
Subadars Baijnath Singh and Faiz Ali Khan and Jemadar Mulu Singh, 9th Infantry.
Subadar Natha Singh (1), Jemadars Ram Singh and Sundar Singh, 34th Pioneers.
Jemadar Daulat Singh, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Gamir Singh Gurung, 2-8th Gurkhas Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Subadar Neki Ram (2), 6th Jats.

WOUNDED.

Major W. A. Hamilton, Captain R. B. Eyre and Lieut. J. E. Hume, 1st Connaught Rangers.
Subadar Shib Lal (previously shown as Jemadar), 6th Jats.
Jemadars Govind Singh and Mirza Mushtaq Ali, 9th Infantry.
Jemadar Pala Singh, Jemadar Mit Singh, and Subadar Sant Singh, 34th Pioneers.
Jemadar Hira Singh, 36th Sikhs.
Subadar Baij Singh Rawat and Jemadar Sher Singh Khattri, 1-39th Garhwal Rifles.
Jemadar Bainta, 41st Dogras.
Subadar Amir Khan, 129th Baluchis.

MISSING.

Jemadar Ramsurat Misar, 89th Punjabis.
Subadar Padamdhoj Rana and Jemadar Kulbahadur Gurung, 2-8th Gurkha Rifles.
Subadar Imat Khan, 20th Punjabis, was reported killed by a mistake in list No. 6.

BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP.

DETAILS OF GERMAN OCCUPATION.

THE FOOD POSITION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post," in Belgium, in a massage dated November 14, says:—

A citizen of Brussels arrived at——yesterday evening. He had spent 10 days on the voyage travelling via Antwerp, Holland, and England, and was able to get papers from the German authorities to pass as far as the Dutch frontier. He brings interesting news of Brussels up to November 3, of Antwerp up to November 4. It contradicts a great deal of the sensational reports which have reached England from different sources.

At Brussels there was up to November 3 no incident of general outrage on the part of the Germans. It is not true that the city is being fortified, nor that it has been mined for destruction. Very few German soldiers are within the city, some 3,000 in all, and except for their presence, for the parade of machine-guns in front of the Gare du Nord, of the Palais de Jdstice, and other places, and for the absence of newspapers, there is no open sign of the city being in the hands of anenemy.

NO OUTRAGES—NO FAMINE.

The citizens miss M. Max and keep him in affectionate rememberance, but in his absence the civil government of the city proceeds smoothly enough as the Germans continue to be on their good behaviour. The citizens cherish the hope that their immunity from outrages will continue, as there has been a notable amelioration of German conduct in other parts of Belgium since it began to be clear to the German Emperor that henceforth the campaign is a defensive one for his people and that the direction of invasion will soon turn.

There is no famine in Brussels. Necessarily there is a great deal of distress among the poor, for there is much unemployment, but food supplies, with the exception of bread, are not scarce. Bread is dearer, fruit and vegetables much cheaper than usual. Meat is at a normal price. For the ordinasy menage the cost of living is, if anything, less than before the war. The population of Brussels is at least as great as before the war.

ENGLISH PRISONERS BADLY TREATED.

Many prisoners have passed through Brussels on their way to Germany. They are paraded as much as possible before the inhabitants. The citizens do their best to help the prisoners with food and comfort as the trains pass through. They notice that the British prisoners are looked upon with special malignity by the Germans and have harsher treatment than other prisoners.

Very many trains of German wounded come through Brussels from the front. On one day between 7 a.m., and 11 a.m., nine trains, each of 38 carriages, passed through.

GERMAN DEAD BURNED.

Some of the Germen dead are brought from the battlefields through Brussels to a great crematorium near Louvain. They are brought in the train tied up in bundles of four as if they were faggots, and the unloading of the trucks of the dead is a ghastly spectacle. The explanation given of this transport of the dead for incineration is that the ground would be polluted with too many burials. It is an indication that the Germans hope to hold for some time to the ground of which they are now in possession, and are taking, therefore, precautions to keep it in good sanitary condition.

The rough treatment of the dead shocks those of the Brussels population to whose notice it comes, but the German military machine allows no sentiment to interiore with its plans.

GERMAN PLEASANTRIES.

German official proclamations at Brussels continue to be amusing. The defeat on the Yser is explained away by stating that, by reason of the flooding of the country, the German troops had to withdraw from their position, but they did not loss a gun nor a man.

Before November 3 there was a marked movement of German troops through Brussels towards the west. A German non-commissioned officer among these troops, encountered by my Belgian friend, explained that they were going to take the whole sea coast down to Calais, and from there build a bridge to London, which was only 15 miles away. They expected to be in London by the end of November.

ANTWERP CONDITION.

My informant did not know so much about Antwerp, as he spent only a day in that city. There were not many German troops in the city, so far as he could notice. A great number of the civilian population had returned. The behaviour of the Germans was, on the whole, good.

"Not so much harm has been done to Antwerp as is generally supposed," concluded my informant. That will not be news to "Morning Post" readers, who have not had inflicted on them the harrowing tales of the almost total destruction of the city by fire.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon visited the Mint yesterday morning, and were received by the Mint Master and the Assay Master. Their Excellencies thoroughly inspected all the departand left greatly satisfied.

BRITAIN'S WAR BUDGET.

CHANCELLOR'S EXPOSITION.

NEW TAXATION.

The following is Mr. Lloyd George's speech, introducing his interim war budget in the House of Commons on November 17.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Lloyd George prefaced his statement by observing that before the announcement of the second vote of credit he had read a good many forecasts in the papers as to the expenditure on the war, and he was very much struck by the fact that they were all under-estimates, and that the public until this figure appeared had no idea as to the cost of the undertaking.

"The expenditure," the Chancellor proceeded, "is higher in proportion to the number of men in the field than probably the expenditure in any other country, and there are two or three reasons for that. However, I am not sure that it is generally realised how many men we have got under arms at the present moment. We have got at least two millions of men serving the country under arms. If the next million is enlisted, as I confidently anticipate it will be in the next few months, there will be three millions of men under arms. It is forgotten too often that in addition to a very considerable Army we have to maintain a huge Navy.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCES.

"The separation allowances of our troops and of those serving in the Navy are on a more liberal scale than those of any other country in the world. (Hear, hear.) I hesitate for the moment to give the actual figure: the estimate, roughly, is that when the million men are added to our Army the separation allowances will cost something like £65,000,000 a year. In addition to that, the pay of the Army is considerably higher, and there are two or three other items of expenditure which make the cost of our forces, both on sea and land, higher in proportion to the number of men who are incorporated in them than probably any of the other belligerent countries.

"I have to submit to the Committee to-day proposals not merely for covering that huge expenditure up to the end of the financial year, but also for the shortage in the revenue which is directly attributable to the circumstances and conditions of the war. The Budget estimate of the revenue was £207,146,000. Up to the time when war was declared there was every prospect that that estimate would be fully realised. Since then there has been a drop in the revenue not nearly as considerable as might have been expected. At the end of the year I estimate that the Treasury will be short of £11,350,000. I therefore estimate that the revenue on the present basis will produce £195,796,000. The estimated expenditure was £206,924,000. To this must be added abnormal expenditure due to the war of £328,443,000.

£339,571,000 DEFICIT.

"That means that we have to find before the end of the financial year a total sum of £535,367,000. If the revenue which we anticipated would be collected by March 31 is deducted from that amount that will show a deficiency of £339,571,000, and the question is how is that to be met? Of course, that is far and away the largest sum that Great Britain has ever had to meet in the course of a single year. No war has ever been so costly.

"The largest amount spent by Great Britain in a single year of war before the present war was £71,000,000. The Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars cost in the aggregate £831,000,000, and that was spread over twenty years. The Crimean war cost £67,500,000, and that was spread over three financial years. The Boer war cost £211,000,000, and that was spread over four financial years, and the costliest year was £71,000,000. The cost for the first full year of the present war will be at least £450,000,000.

"It is obviously out of the question to raise the whole of this sum of money by taxation. And the first question I would like the Committee to consider is that: Is it worth while to raise anything, and if so, what proportion by means of taxation. If we did not tax and tax heavily it would be a serious departure for the first time from the honoured traditions hitherto maintained by this country in every serious war which we have ever been engaged in." (Hear, hear.)

GREAT INCREASE OF WEALTH.

"I should like to call the attention of the Committee to another very important consideration—the comparative wealth of the country during the French war of the eighteenth century and its wealth at the present moment. Mr. Pitt, in introducing his income-tax, I think in 1798, or about the end of the eighteenth century, estimated the income of the country at £102,000,000 I think that was for Great Britain alone. As a matter of fact the income-tax was paid upon a sum of £57,000,000, so that he either over-estimated the amount of the income available or there must have been evasions in the collection in that first year. However, let us assume that Mr. Pitt's figures were correct, and, allowing for evasions, and bearing in mind that industrial wages were very low, the total income could hardly have been £250,000,000 a year. At the present moment it is £2,300,000,000 a year.

"Everything was taxed, income, alcohol, food, light, auctions—everything that the ingenuity of the Chancellor of the Exchequer could think of. The income raised for war and ordinary purposes ranged from £50,000,000 up to £70,000,000 a year. That means that at one stage one-fifth of the national income, at another one-fourth, and at another between one-fourth and one-third of the total income of the country was taxed for public purposes.

"If we raised revenue on the heroic level of our ancestors we should be raising to-day a revenue of at least between £450,000,000 and £700,000,000, and no borrowing would be necessary. (Hear, hear.) But may I point this out that had Mr. Pitt not set that noble and heroic example and had it not been followed by his successors we should to-day have been paying the product of a fourpenny income-tax to pay the interest in respect of the money which he found out of taxation, and which otherwise would have to be borrowed and added to the national debt, and since that date between £1,500,000,000 and £2,000,000,000 would have been paid in interest on that amount, because it would have crippled and depressed his borrowing powers."

WAR DURATION.

"It must be remembered that heavy increases of taxation may be inevitable as a result of the war in the interest and sinking fund, and there may be an increase in the pension list, and there will be an inevitable increase in the separation allowances, and the less the rates during the war of taxation the heavier the taxation will be when the war is over.

"It may be asked: Why should we begin now? By the indulgence of the Committee I should like to direct a few observations to that point. I am not going to presume to express an opinion about the duration of the war. There is no man, however equipped and however confident, who can express an absolutely reliable opinion upon it (Hear, hear.) There may be accidents that would shorten the war, and there may be accidents that would lengthen the war. It depends on questions military and on questions political, and above all on those subtle human considerations which are outside the purview of both. I therefore cannot venture to express an opinion.

"We are fighting a tough enemy. We are fighting an enemy which cannot be expected to submit to any terms we can accept—to any terms we can prudently accept without a smashing defeat, and therefore if there is any doubt about the length of the war I am bound as Chancellor of the Exchequer to assume the longer period rather than the shorter period in making my plans. It would be unwise and imprudent, and it would show a deplorable lack of foresight to do otherwise. That is the basis upon which I am proceeding.

"We have to settle once for all the great questions which have been agitating Europe. If you take the loss of revenue and interest together on the money we have borrowed for the year, I should have to find this year £16,000,000, and next year £50,000,000. By far the greater part of the money raised, whether by loan or otherwise, for this war, will be expended in this country—at least four-fifths of it. Immediately after the war there must be a period of reconstruction, not merely here, but in Europe, and enormous demands will be made on the manufacturing resources of this country. During the war and during the period of reconstruction there will be practically no competition in the neutral markets of the world except from America. We shall, therefore, practically command those markets, because America certainly will not supply the demand.

PROSPERITY AND DEPRESSION.

"Therefore we can look forward to something like four or five years when the industries of this country will have the artificial stimulus which comes from these abnormal conditions, and when that period is over we shall be face to face with one of the most serious industrial situations that we were ever confronted with. We shall have exhausted an enormous amount of the capital of the world which otherwise would be available for industries. Our purchasing power, both here and abroad, will be crippled, and, let us make no mistake, Great Britain will be confronted with some of the gravest problems with which it has ever been faced.

"For these reasons I want to impress on the Committee, with all the earnestness I can command, that it is desirable the nation should raise as much money out of taxation dring this period of inflation as it can be induced to contribute. Every £20,000,000 raised by taxation annually during this period means four or five millions taken out of the permanent burdens imposed on the country hereafter."

EFFECT ON ARMAMENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to say that he hoped the war would result in a reducation of armaments. Unless it led to that the war would have failed in one of its chief purposes. For the first few years after the war they must anticipate heavily increased charges for interest and pensions and other matters. He wondered if it is realised that if the war proceeded for any long period the pension list would be increased possibly by ten millions.

War was a time of sacrifice, and he was certain men who could not volunteer for service would not grudge a fair share of their possessions. (Cheers.) He would be committing an unpardonable blunder against the highest interests of the country if he did not take the earliest opportunity of submitting proposals that would enable people to contribute to carry on the war in which the life and honour of their country was so deeply involved.

"The Government," Mr. Lloyd George went on, "propose to levy no taxes which will interfere with any productive industry. They appeal to all classes and all trades. Let them show they are perfectly prepared to take their share of the burden of the war. It is for these reasons the Government make proposals for raising a substantial sum by means of taxation. We shall bring in all classes of the community as far as we are able.

"As regards our proposals, naturally the first thought is the income tax. As far as the ordinary income tax is concerned, I propose that although the rate of tax shall be the same this year as next year this year the new rate shall be charged from Dec. 1, and therefore only in respect of a third of the year's income. I propose that in respect of unearned incomes a man should contribute one-fortyeighth of his income towards his country's needs this year. Next year it should be one-sixteenth. In respect of earned income, which is charged at 9d., this year his contribution towards the cost of the war will be one-80th of his income. Next year it will be three-80ths.

"The basis of the Income Tax will be doubled, but this year the collection will be only on one-third of income. That means that this year the income tax will be levied at the rate of 1s. in respect of earned income in the 9d. class and 1s. 8d. for the rest; next year at the rate of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.; and the same thing will apply to the super-tax. ((Hear, hear.)

TO MEET HARD CASES.

"With regard to small incomes that looks more serious than it really is. (Laughter.) For instance, take an income of £200. The earned income will be contributing one-500th part and the unearned income one-1,000th part. (Laughter.) No, it is the other way about. In addition, it must be borne in mind that where you have doubted the income tax you have doubled the abatement in respect of children.

"The reason why the scale is different this year—why we do not impose the full scale this year, but postpone it to the beginning of the next financial year—is that first of all we recognised that when war was declared a third of the year had already passed, and most men had already made arrangements as to the scale of their expenditure. The second reason is this; that during the first year there will be a greater hardship in respect of those whose incomes have been swept away altogether by the war. We hope to be able to make certain arrangements to meet some of the very worst cases, and when we come to the income tax resolution I hope to be able to set forth in greater detail the proposals which we intend making for meeting the very worst cases.

"The amount which the Inland Revenue expect to collect this year will be: from the income tax, the eleven millions additional; super tax, £1,500,000; next year's income tax, £38,750,000; super tax £6,000,000 increase; total, £44,750,000."

NEW TAX ON BEER.

Dealing with other sources of revenue, the Chancellor observed that a proposal had been made from time to time of a tax upon wages, but after a very lengthy consideration they felt bound to dismiss it—(Hear, hear)—for the time being. The first source outside incomes from which he proposed to get additional revenue was beer. (Laughter and cheers.) The Government were going to impose a duty which the publican could pass on to the customer. If they put a penny on the pint, a half-penny would go to the half-pint. That was the basis on which they proposed to proceed. (Some cheers.)

"Every half-pint that a man drinks," the Chancellor proceeded, "he will be contributing to the carrying on of the war. I therefore propose that the beer duty shall be increased by 17s. 3d. per barrel. This will allow the retailer to charge an extra half-penny on the half-pint, but it will leave the brewer and the publican a fair margin for waste, bad debts, interest, and a fair profit on the turnover. And may I also point out that the lighter the beer the larger the margin. That follows the policy of the House of Commons to encourage the drinking of lighter beer.

"There are one or two concessions which we propose should be made to the retailer and the brewer. As to the retailer there has been a curtailment of hours under the Scottish Temperance Act, and under the Intoxicating Liquor Temporary Registration Act. The Scottish publicans have petitioned the Exchaquer to take that into account in the levying of licene duties. They petitioned for a reduction of one-seventh in respect of the two hours which are knocked off. In this country there has been a considerable curtailment in the drinking hours in London and in some of the important and populous centres, and I think the demand of the retails is a perfectly fair one.

CONCESSIONS FOR PUBLICANS

"If you are going to restrict by law the facilities for drinking, there ought to be a reduction in the licence charged by the State in respect of that. We propose practically to take the standard which the Scottish publicans have laid down of values. We propose that the publicans shall be allowed one-fifteenth of the licence duty payable by him for every hour of curtailment sanctioned by the Home Office, up to a maximum of one-quarter. Of course, you take into account the number of months in the year over which the curtailment operates. Then in respect of the great camping centres, an exception may be made in view of the fact that the amount of custom has increased very considerably despite the curtailment of hours. That concession this year to the revenue will cost £450,000. Next year it will amount to £550,000. The reason why there is so little difference is because the licensing year is not co-terminous with the financial year.

"I come now to the concession we propose making to the brewer. It is in regard to the payment of the duty, because we realise that the brewer will have to advance a very much more considerable sum of money for the purpose of paying this duty than he had to pay under the old. In view of the much larger sum to be found to meet the duty charged it is proposed to give a month's credit in future, and the duty will be payable not later than the middle of the second month following the month of charge. This will be an important concession, and will give substantial assistance to the brewer at the time of the change.

"I now come to the amount of the probable receipts. This year I anticipate receiving from the increase in duty 2½ millions, less reduction of licence duty of £450,000, making a net receipt of £2,050,000 In 1915-16 I anticipate an increase in duty of £17,600,000. This is on the basis of a substantial decrease in consumption due not merely to the fact of the increased duty, but due also to the curtailment of the hours, and to the fact that there will be two million men abroad who were in England last year, some of them helping the revenue, and also due to the anticipated decrease in consumption owing to the increase in price.

TAXING THE TEETOTALERS.

"It would be futile and undesirable, he was advised, to raise duties on spirits and foreign wines. He had been devoting a good deal of attentioon to the elusive teetotaler. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He was as difficult to catch as the Emden. (Laughter.) The only way of getting at him was by taxing tea. (Laughter.)

"The consumption of tea." Mr. Lloyd George observed, "has increased enormously in recent years, until I think we drink more than any other country in the world per head of the population, except Australia and New Zealand, and it seems to have an excellent, effect upon the fighting qualities of the population. (Hear, hear.) If I counld find any other way of levying a contribution upon every class of the community I would certainly not have imposed this particular duty.

"Sugar is impossible, because the supply is limited, and the only way we can be sure of the supply is practically by the Government stepping in. Sugar for the moment is thus outside the range of really taxable commodities.

"Therefore I am driven to propose an additional duty of three-pence on tea. I propose to put it at the same level as during the Boer War. That means that during this year—there have already been some forestalments—the yield will be, I hope, £950,000, and next £3,200,000. I am anticipating a reduction in consumption of 5 per cent. The Committee will be very glad to hear that I am now at the end of my taxes."

The Chancellor next dealt with the Sinking Fund. He proposed, he observed, to get free £2,750,000. He would get this year from new taxation fifteen and a half millions, which adding the amount from Sinking Fund, would leave him with a deficiency of £321,321,000.

The only way of meeting that deficiency was by means of a war loan. We had already borrowed £95,000,000, and we needed a further amount to meet our requirements of £230,321,000. The Government had decided to raise a sum which would enable them to carry on the war without further borrowing up to the month of July next. The loan would take the form of three and a half per cent. security to be redeemed by the Government at par on March 1, 1928, or subject to three months notice at any time between March 1, 1925, and March 1, 1928. The issue price to be fixed at 95 per cent.

"One hundred millions had already been offered. (Cheers) The total amount of loan would be £350,000,000. A deposit of two per cent. would be required on application, three per cent. on allotment, and the balance would be payable in instalments up to April 26. The yield on the loan would be exactly four per cent.

BANK CONCESSION.

"The issue," the Chancellor added, "will take the form of inscribed stock. It has been considered whether investors should apply for a smaller amount than £100, but the advice we received was against the experiment. It appeals to public feeling, no doubt, but it does not bring much to the till of the State.

"I have to make an important announcement on this matter, which will be of special value to investors. The Bank of England has patriotically agreed to give important credit facilities in connection with the new loan, which will have the effect of not only giving enormous relief to the pressure on the money market which the raising of so large a sum will create, but make it a most valuable investment for the whole of the mercantile community. The Bank will be prepared, for a period of three years until March, 1918, to lend on the war loan at one per cent. under the current bank rate.

"I do not think it is necessary to appeal for the patriotic support of those who are in a position to invest in this war loan. It is of enormous importance to this country that the money should be subscribed, not only in respect to the cash to carry on the war, but from the point of view of moral effect. The enemy knows that perfectly well. After taking the most elaborate precautions to see that their great loan was subscribed they advertised the fact throughout the whole of the civilised world. It is necessary that the same considerations should apply to this loan.

"It is a loan," Mr. Lloyd George said in conclusion, "to help this country to fight a battle for its existence. It is an excellent investment, because the credit of Great Britain is still the best in the market, and after this war will be a better investment than ever. There will be no more loose talk about the decay and downfall of the British Empire. Never have her sons displayed greater valour in her defence. Never have they shown greater eagerness to rally to her standard in the hour of her danger.

"The vast majority of her citizens cannot, owing to age and physical disability, share the trials and dangers of those who are risking their lives in the field, but they can display the same readiness to render all help in their power to their country in her need. Thus not only will the Empire win a great triumph in this struggle, but what is more, the spirit now shown by the people of all ranks and races will be a guarantee that the victory won by her in the future will surpass even the great achievements recorded among the glories of her past. (Loud Cheers.)

The "Kolnische Zeitung" says that it was decided at a meeting of the German School Commission for Belgium not to reopen the German schools in Brussels for the present. Privace instruction by the authorised teachers will be given to those whose parents desire it. Many have been sent to schools in Germany. The use of the schoolrooms is needed for other purposes.

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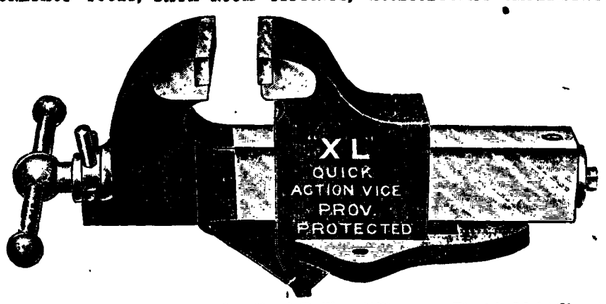

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(Continued on 6th column.)

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE OF AGREEMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

BAI GUNGABAI, PLAINTIFF *v.* BAI SONABAI AND ANOTHER, DEFENDANT.

The plaintiff sued for specific performance of an agreement of 18th January, 1914, by which the defendant agreed to sell a certain property situated at Sheikh Memon Street, in which the plaintiff and her predecessors in title had carried on the well-known sweetmeat shop of "Amichand Govindjee" for many years. The price agreed upon was Rs. 33,000 and odd, a price fixed by one Mathuradas, by whose decision both the plaintiff and defendant had agreed to abide, a letter having been signed to that effect both by the plaintiff and defendant. The defence was that the defendant was made to sign this letter of submission on the assurance given to her by Mathuradas that he would not value the property at less than Rs. 43,000. She alleged that it was because of the treachery and undue influence of the plaintiff's agents that she signed this agreement. The facts of the case have already appeared in our columns.

The hearing of the suit came to an end yesterday when his Lordship delivered a judgment of which the following is the concluding portion.

It appears to me that this is a case in which the Court ought not to grant specific performance. I think that in the circumstances the proper decree so far would be that the prayer for specific performance, and the supplementary prayer for rectification should both be refused and the plaintiff's suit so far dismissed, but having regard to the estate of the evidence, what I believe to be the underlying truth of the whole matter, I do not think that the plaintiff ought to bear the costs of the defendant in this litigation. There remains the counter-claim in which again the defendant is not entitled I think to very much sympathy at the hands of the Court. In view of the peculiar circumstances of the case I do not think that the plaintiff ought to pay the enhanced rent the defendant is seeking to obtain from her. In my opinion the general justice of the case requires that the earnest money should be refunded to the plaintiff with interest at 6 per cent. up to the date on which the defendant offered to return it. Th plaintiff should pay to the defendant rent of the premises at the rate of Rs. 190 a month until she gives vacant possession. In all other respects the suit and the counter-claim should be dismissed, each party bearing its own costs. On the application of the plaintiff's counsel his Lordship directed that the plaintiff should deliver up possession by the 1st of February 1915. The suit against the second defendant had already been discussed with costs, as reported in our columns.

Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Mirza appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Moos and Mr. Weldon for the first defendant.

Mr. Tarapore and Mr. Dadachanjee appeared for the second defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co.

Attorneys for 1st and 2nd defendants:—Messrs. Pocha and Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEAL.

LEAVE GRANTED.

SRIMANT SUNDERABAI LINGAPPA JAYAPPA SAR DESAI AND OTHERS *v.* THE COLLECTOR OF BELGAUM AND SEVEN OTHERS.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

This was an application for leave to appeal to his Majesty in Privy Council.

This suit was filed by Shrimant Sunderabai and others in the court of the First-Class Sub-Judge at Belgaum, praying for a declaration that the will and codicils executed on the 26th June, 1906, and 13th August, 1906, respectively by Lingappa Sardesai, the deceased husband of Sunderabai, first plaintiff, were illegal; that the deceased had no authority to make them; that he had revoked them before his death and given authority to Sunderabai to adopt a son and continue the line; for a declaration that the second plaintiff was the lawfully-adopted son of the deceased Lingappa Sardesai; and for an injunction restraining defendants, executors and trustees under the will from obtaining possession of property from the Court of Wards, who had secured possession thereof, as the first plaintiff was then a minor. The value of the property is Rs. 6,80,024.

The suit came on for hearing before the First Class Sub-Judge of Belgaum in 1910, and the decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs. The Collector of Belgaum and others filed an appeal to the High Court. The said appeal came on for hearing before Justices Chandavarkar and Batchelor on 11th March, 1912. Their Lordships passed an order that no appeal lay to the High Court, and that the memorandum of appeal should be returned to the District Court at Belgaum for presentation. It was returned on the 15th March and was presented to the District Court on the following day. The District Judge, Mr. L. C. Crump, being unwilling to hear it, transferred it to the High Court. The appeal came on for hearing before the Chief Justice and Justice Heaton in August, 1913, and their Lordships passed a decree dismissing the plaintiffs' suit except as to Patilki and Kulkarni Watan lands.

Against this order the present application was made. Their Lordships granted a rule.

Mr. Nitkanth Atmaram appeared for the applicants, and Mr. Campbell, with Mr. Mulgaokar, for the opponents.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF DECEMBER, 1914.

Before Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Consent Decree.

46-14—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Lalita v. Ranchordas Harivalabdas and ors. Daph. J. & D. Little & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

961-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Mulji Cursondas v Madhowji Thakersey and Co a firm, Payne and Co. Part heard.

437-14—Little and Co, The India Specie Bank Limited in Liquidation v Keshrichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W and Co.

1029-13—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Benkuvarbai and ors, Madhowjee K and C, Mirza M and M.

372-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Ismail v Mahomed Haji Ismail, Mans H M and Co.

449-12—Payne and Co, Dady Nasserwanji Dady and ors v Heerji Ardeshir Dady and ors, Patell and Ez, Dastur and Co.

507-14—Khunderao L and M, Khumaji Gujaji and Co a firm v Dayabhai Chotalal and anr, C P D'Cunha.

1180-13 Shame A. Tyabji Sakinabai Widow v. Bai Kazbai Widow and ors Shroff D. and D.

371-14—Jehangir M and S, Bachibai widow v Goolam Hoosein Cassam Visram and anr, Pestonji R K and Co, Jenangir S M and H.

579-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Harivallabhdas Bechardas and anr v Manoher Virji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

51-93—Mirza M and M, Halimabai and anr v Amiribibi widow and ors, S A Tyabjee, Tyabjee D and Co.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES.

1200-14 Jain R. & D. Dalichand Dhulaji & Co. a firm v. Mistri Manilal Nanji Hiralal & Co.

1272-14—Payne & Co. Ghella Assaria v. Sha Virji Shivji. Motichand & D.

Long Causes.

639-14—Shroff D and D, The Rising Star and Electric Cinematograph Co a firm v Messrs. Parbhudas and Hirachand and Co. a firm Khambatta and Co. For postponement.

102-13—Malvi H M & R Tribhowandas Narotamdas v. Abdulhally Hakimji Paghdiwalla & ors Vachha & Co.

545-14—Bicknell N R & Co Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v. Indermal Icharam & anr Mulla & Mulla.

1070-13—Nadirshaw & D Narsey Dharamsey v. Navivahu widow & anr Madh K & Ch Jehangir & Co.

209-14—Jehangir G & B Ladkabai widow v. Navivahu widow anr Madh K & Ch Nadirshaw & D.

631-14 Sin. B. & Co., Girdhar Kalidas v. Premji Ranchord and anr. Madl. K &C.

395-14—Malvi H M and R, Kasturchand Sadasukh v Thakar Haridas Bhugwandas and anr, Payne and Co.

804-13—S A Tyabji Mangesh Sabharam Pilgaokar v Sakharam Appaji Mannekar and ors, Chit M and K, Sabnis and G.

707-14—Motichand and D, Datoo Marooti v Eknath Shivram, Manecklal and Co.

571-10—In person, Amrit Moreshwar Pardhy v The Shri Buldeo Mills Ltd, Tyabjee D and Co.

663-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Naran Coorji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

664-13—Manecklal and Co, Bai Diwali widow v Rajaram Bapuji and anr, Jeh S M and H.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

37-13—379-10—Motichand and D. Ramcoover Hunmanbux v. Hakimchand Sharupchand.

653-13—Chitnis M & K N. F. De Souza v. Indrajat Kalabhai.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Manu H & Co. In Re Arbitration between John William Linford and ors v. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Petitioner Crawford B & Co.

In Re G Wards Act VIII of 1890—Kanga and Sayani In Re Hashanalli Abdul Rehman alias Sajiwalli Saltanalli a minor v. Sultanalli Sadakalli Subnedar Petitioner Purnanand & Co.

477-14—Captain & Vaidya Rambillas & Co. a firm v. Parappa Patel a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

789-14—Surajmal & Co. Gangadhar Jaggonnath Showkar v. Ganni Naikin Mulgaokar Surajmal & Co.

789-14—Mans H. M. & Co. The same v. the same Surajmal & Co.

1048-13—Payne & Co. Krishnabai v. Nagabai widow and ors. D. J. Mantri.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Mulji and The Pranlal Kahandas Petitioners v. Raja Bahadur Shisial Motilal and ors. Respondents Little & Co. Bhai K. & Gir.

Minor Court.

19-12—Jehangir S. N. & H. Padamsey Kanji & anr. Esufalli Lookhmanji Motichand.

306-14—Motichand & D. Shankal Sadashiv Bachanar v. Bhagirthibai widow and ors. Madhowji K & Ch.

O. S. 1349-14—Judah & Solomon Balkrishna Mangalrao Mhatre v. Shivram Waman Patel Mehta & ors. & Laljee Little & Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

616-14—Jehangir M and S. Yesha alias Ganpat Dharmaji v. Jamnabai widow and ors. Unwalla P & P, D J Mantri.

637-14—Dastur and Co. Jamnabai widow v. Arjun Khimji and anr Tyabjee D & Co.

554-14—Amin and D Allimahomed Jaffer v. Abdulla Jaffer Edgelow G W & Co.

O. S. 1006-14—Daphtary F & D Vasonji Dumodar Bengali v. Dwarkadas Shamji and ors. Kanga and S Madhowji K & Ch. Bhaishankar K & G, Payne & Co, Crawford B & Co., Chitnis M and K. Partly heard on 21-11-14.

566-14—In person Fakir Mahomed Peer Mahomed v. Abdul Kadur Haji Esmail Gulmahomed and ors. Matu J & M. Jam R & D.

401-11—Little & Co. The Indian Specie Bank Ld. in Liquidation v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan and ors. Captain and V Mirza M & M Part Heard 1-9-13.

402-11—Little & Co. the same v. Syed Sardar Ali Khan Captain and V.

820-14—Soonderdas & Co. Ratansi Premji and anr v. Harsi Hemraj Kanga & S.

407-14—Motichand and D, Jaynarayen Lalchand Sapadia v Govindram Umedram and ors., Captain and V. Part heard.

702-14—Nadirshaw and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patenkar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and G.

558-03—Jehangir S M Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla & ors Nanu H & Co.

219-14—Captain & V Lady Janbai widow v. Nanalal Parbhuram Mulji & Tha.

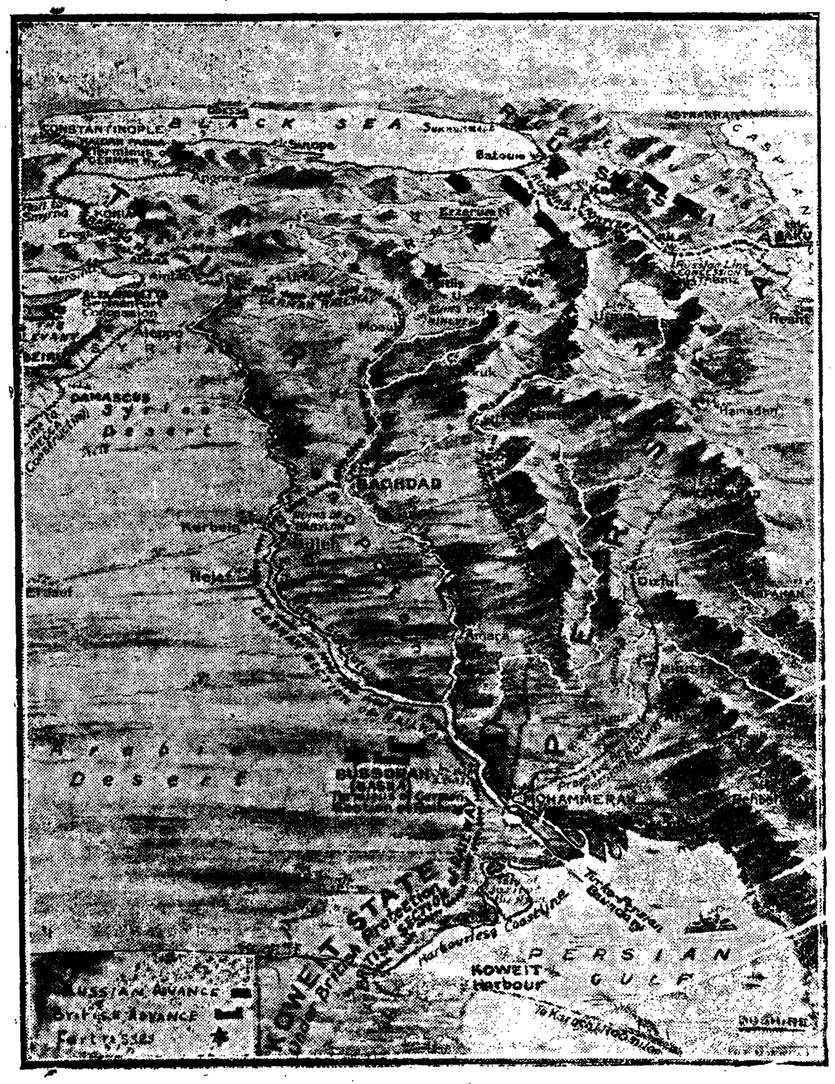
1034-14 Nanu H. & Co., Dinbai widow v. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff Vachha & Co.

757-14 Puruanand & Co Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C.

758-14 Puruanand & Co. Jeram Hunsraj v. Surjibhai Morarji Madh K. & C. M. B. Chothia.

399-11 Ard. H. D. & Co. Dossibai Hirjibhai Tabuck Navajbai widow & anr. P. St. R. K. & Co., Little & Co.

THE WAR WITH TURKEY.



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ORPHANAGES FOR INDIAN TROOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Henry Lawrence Memorial Schools exist for the education of the orphans of British troops in India, but, so far as I am aware, there are no institutions of this kind for those of our Indian troops. The present is an excellent opportunity for removing this reproach, a reproach which the Government must share with the wealthy and loyal Chiefs and sons of India. The Government, together with the Chiefs and others, stand to benefit enormously, politically and otherwise, by the participation of Indian troops in the gigantic struggle in Europe, and they owe it to themselves and to the gallant men who are freely offering up their lives to safeguard the security of the empire, to take immediate action. The knowledge that this was being done would produce an excellent effect on the troops at home and abroad. Should this idea materialise, I would suggest (a) that these institutions be named after the late lamented Lord Roberts, than whom, it is said, the Indian soldier never had a more sincere friend; (b) that preference be given to the orphans of those who died on active service; (c) that the training given to the boys be of such a nature as to enable them to follow worthily and with success the profession of arms. India does not want the sons of her fighting clans to sink to the drudgery of clerks. To any argument that this proposal is impossible or difficult by reason of racial prejudices or religious differences, I reply that what is possible in the case of the fathers is equally so in that of their children. If Gurkha and Sikh, Baluchi and Mahratta, Madrasi and Hindustani, can voyage and march, fight and die together, it can be arranged that their bairns study and live together, in the same institution, if not exactly under the same roof. If the people of India take up this matter (as I believe they will, once it is brought to their notice) ways and means will be soon forthcoming.—Yours etc.,

GEO SEAGER,

Pallaveram.

DURBAR AT SIALKOT.

THE L. G.'S WARNING AGAINST LAWLESSNESS AND DISORDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

At the divisional Durbar held at Sialkot on Wednesday afternoon the Lieutenant-Governor announced the decision to set aside 1,78,000 acres on the Lower Bari Doab Canal as reward of grants to officers and men in the Indian Army. After referring to various matters of local interest his Honour addressed a few words of warning. He said:—"In some adjoining districts efforts had been made, and were being made, to create discontent and arouse a feeling of insecurity. I am glad to believe that this movement has not arisen within the province but it has been engineered by outsiders or by persons who after a long absence from the Punjab have returned imbued with lawless and subversive ideas which they are foolish enough and criminal enough to attempt to propagate and put in practice; but whatever their source and whatever their object, the Government will not tolerate any action likely to disturb public order and will deal with all such attempts with all means and all rigour which the law, general or special, places at its disposal. We have our own questions to deal with in the province and we are dealing with them in our own way, but we will not allow the situation to be further complicated by a bomb or revolver." His Honour finally appealed for support and co-operation in repressing the elements of disorder.

GERMAN MISSIONARIES ON THE WEST COAST.

LIKELY TO BE SHORTLY INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec 11.

Several German residents of Malabar, South Canara, have during the past few days been ordered to hold themselves ready to leave the coast when directed. They are for the most part missionaries and lay members of the Basel Mission. A few Swiss members have taken charge of some of the most important mission stations. Indian pastors have been put in charge of most of the churches and congregations, while more or less satisfactory arrangements have been made to carry on the educational work, chiefly by Indian Christian agency. Industrial establishments will also go on working, although, owing to the war, their activities are greatly restricted.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

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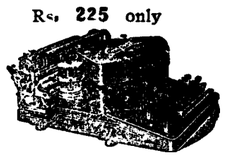

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THE FALL OF TSINGTAU.

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE GROWING LIST OF CAPTURES.

The fall of Tsingtau, and the end of German dominion in Asia, were the inevitable consequences of the war, writes the Naval correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle." The protectorate of Kiaochau was a special care of the German navy, and when the Japanese, in alliance with ourselves, declared war on Germany, this valued possession, which was seized in November 1897, in such dramatic circumstances, and amid such fervid declarations, was already doomed.

An Empire scattered throughout the world can only exist by virtue of sea power, and the German colonies and protectorates have fallen one by one. With inadequate forces to defend them, and unable to communicate with their mother-country, they were destined sooner or later to be lost.

Herr Dernburg, when he addressed the London Chamber of Commerce last June, said that when any problem of colonial administration presented itself he had found a solution in the study of British methods. But it is notorious that British methods have not flourished or kept true to type in German soil. The Conservatives have regarded the colonies as industrial dependencies, and the National Liberals as a useful asset to capitalist country. The Socialists have described them as a burden, and have even suggested that they should be sold. They have declared them to be useless as homes for white men, and have often denounced the unscrupulous companies which have exploited them and done something towards the extermination of their native populations.

Bismarck long resisted the growth of the colonial spirit, saying that Germany had no navy to protect them, and required no navy of great proportions. But he was overborne, and ultimately gave his support to the expensive projects of the exponents of the Weltreich.

Since the outbreak of war every single colonial possession and protectorate of Germany has been subjected to attacks, and except in South-West Africa, where no decision has been reached, her colonial empire had almost vanished.

Under the pressure of the British Navy aided at Kiaochau by the Japanese, and also, in no small degree owing to the activity of the Dominion Governments and forces her oversea possessions have rapidly disappeared from the map. *It has often been* said that colonial possessions are the ripe fruit that drops into the lap of the ultimate naval Power, but we have not awaited that event. We are rapidly gathering the fruit from the tree.

HOW THE COLONIES HAVE FARED.

The following is a complete statement of the German colonial possessions, which constituted her protectorate, or "Schutzgebiete," at the beginning of the war, showing the date and circumstances of their acquisition, as far as possible the situation in which they now stand, and the number of their German inhabitants according to the latest statistics.

East Africa.—Imperial Charter to the *German East Africa Company*, February 27, 1883. Cession of rights by the Sultan of Zanzibar, October 28, 1890. German colonists, 4,107.

The Pegasus and Astræa visited Dar-es-Salaam, the capital, early in August, destroyed the gunboat Moewe, the floating dock, and the wireless station, and captured or disabled several vessels. The place was abandoned by the Germans.

Cameroons.—Flag hoisted July 14, 1884 German colonists, 1,643. The neighbour of British Nigeria.

Duala, the capital, was seized in September by an Anglo-French force, and in the Cameroon river the Cumberland (Captain Cyril Flower) captured ten important German merchantmen.

Togo.—Flag hoisted July 5, 1884. German colonists, 320. Adjoins Ashanti.

Captured August 26. The first to fall of the German colonial possessions. The wireless station at Kamina, seven miles inland, was destroyed.

South-West Africa.—Flag hoisted August 7, 1884. German colonists, 13,292. Touches Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and Cape Colony.

The troops of the Union of South Africa occupied Luederitzbucht and proceeded to destroy the wireless station at Bethany. Operations against the protectorate are in progress, and are complicated by the rebellion of Maritz, De Wet and Beyers. The German administration of South-West Africa has been very oppressive, and there have been many risings of the natives.

Bismarck Archipelago.—Imperial Charter to the New Guinea Company, December 13, 1886. German colonists, 482.

A landing party from the Royal Australian Navy hoisted the British flag at Herbertshoehe, in New Pommern, the headquarters of the protectorate, September 11. The wireless station was destroyed.

Kaiser Wilhelmsland, New Guinea.—Imperial Charters to the New Guinea Company, May 17, 1885. German colonists, 264.

The Australian Government forces, under command of Vice-Admiral Sir George Patey, occupied the seat of government, September 24, completing the capture of Germany's Pacific possessions.

Marshall Islands, East Carolines.—Occupied April 1, 1889. German colonists, 154.

West Carolines.—Occupied June 30, 1889. German colonists, 105.

Maura, in the Marshall group, seized by a strong detachment of Australian forces, and the wireless station destroyed. Jaluit Island afterwards occupied by the Japanese.

Samoa.—Occupied by agreement of the British, United States and German Governments, December 2, 1889. Flag hoisted March 1, 1890. German colonists, 329.

Seized by a New Zealand expeditionary force, August 29.

Kiaochau.—Taken by German naval force, November 15, 1897. Agreement with China, March 6, 1898, and Imperial decree of annexation, March 27, 1898.

Japan declared war against Germany August 23. Tsingtau blockaded and bombarded. A British expeditionary force co-operate arrived at Laoshan September 24. Tsingtau surrendered November 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

VISCOUNT BRYCE CALLS FOR A NEW HOLY ALLIANCE.

In the House of Lords the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Lord Methuen. There was a full attendance of peers, among whom was Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, wearing khaki uniform. Another khaki-clad figure sat on the steps of the throne.

Lord Methuen spoke from the Opposition Benches, but this did not prevent him from paying a glowing tribute to the way in which the Government had tackled the problems of the war. Their action, he said, would never be forgotten.

The mover of the Address expressed unqualified admiration for the doings of the Army and the Navy, and contended that the late happenings had shown that a well-trained and well-disciplined Army such as we were able to put in the field was more than a match for the conscript levies of Continental nations. Nor was he perturbed about recruiting; the men would come forward.

PRUSSIAN BARBARISM.

The seconder of the Address was Viscount Bryce. His short speech was crowded with fact and illustration out of the inexhaustible stores of his wide knowledge of history. He referred to the absolute unanimity of the nation over the present struggle which involved more than half of the human race; and he brought a tremendous indictment against the Prussian methods of waging war, which combined the barbarism of the dark ages with the most refined methods of human slaughter.

Lord Bryce was able to tell their lordships from personal knowledge that the people of the United States were in full sympathy with the efforts of the Allies to uphold public law. As to the action of Turkey and any consequent danger to Egypt, he did not think that the Egyptian fellah would be inclined to exchange the peace and good government he now enjoyed under British protection for the condition under which the Syrian peasant lived.

As to the future, Lord Bryce hinted at something in the nature of a new Holy Alliance for the maintenance of public law and international obligations. The old Holy Alliance was founded on autocracy; why not try a new one based on democracy? But there must be no patched-up peace now, which would only be a hollow truce, during which the nations of Europe would live in continual suspense and alarm.

Lord Curzon spoke for the Opposition, expressing complete approval of the action of the Government. He had a word to say about the "irreproachable obscurity" of the *official bulletins, while making an appeal for* more information about the war.

Lord Crewe, who stated that Lord Kitchener was not able to be present, but would make a full statement in a day or two, seemed, as a civilian, to agree with Lord Curzon about this, for he spoke of the *official reports as being "nebulous and* ejune." But he pleaded that all these *natters must be left to the military autho*rities.

The Lord Chancellor, replying to some questions from Lord Selborne, pointed out that it was impossible to foresee the concentration of the enemy's fleet in the Pacific. Up to the present, the Government had received no official information on which any criticism of the strategy of the British Fleet could be based. *But Lord Haldane expressed* the confident opinion that Admiral Cradock had exercised a wise judgment in all he did. As for Prince Louis of Battenberg there was no more distinguished sailor in the British Navy.

BAYONET OR SWORD.

"The Army and Navy Gazette" understands that the vexed question of the armament of the British Cavalry is receiving attention at a time when the merits of the various weapons can best be tested—namely, in war. The cavalry regiment with the Army have, it appears been armed with the *sword bayonet in place of the sword, and* drafts proceeding to join the army are to be similarly equipped. The result of the experiment will be awaited with interest. The advantage of an armament which gives the cavalry soldier l'arme blanche both when mounted and on foot is unquestionable; but the question is purely a cavalry one and must be decided by that arm. The lance is no doubt an effective weapon in the charge and has the advantage of moral effect, while for dismounted work all but the most enthusiastic lancer would, it is imagined, prefer the rifle and bayonet.

VATICAN AND PEACE.

POPE LOOKING FORWARD TO CONFERENCE.

The "Corriere Della Sera" of Rome states that the Pope is already using diplomatic channels with a view to the Vatican being admitted to the Peace Conference after the war. He wishes (adds the journal) the legal guarantees regulating the status of the Papacy in Rome to be transformed into an international agreement by the Powers. The "Corriere" notes that if Italy remains neutral in the war she will have no right to participate in the Peace Conference, and that she is the only Power likely to object to the Vatican proposal; but the Vatican declares that the Pope is single-mindedly desirous merely of shortening the war.

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A strong clockwork engine, enamelled in green and black, 2 large and 2 small wheels, 9 inches long.

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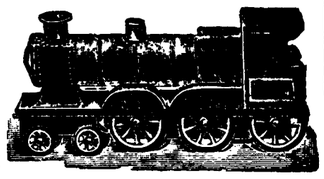
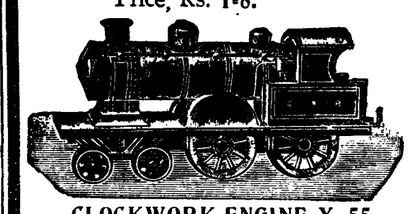


CLOCKWORK ENGINE X. 53.

Attractively painted similar to sketch, a real good and strong engine, with patent contract spring, with bell attached, 10¼ ins. long, 5¾ ins. high.

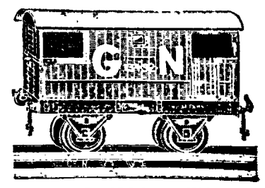
Price Rs. 2-8.



CLOCKWORK ENGINE X. 55.

With patent contact spring, similar to sketch, bell rings as it runs along, painted in black and gold, 2 large and 2 small wheels painted in red, 12 ins. long, 6 ins. high.

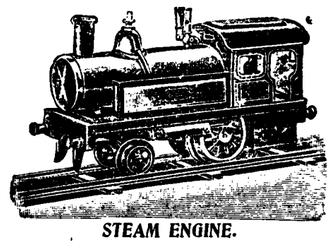
Price, Rs. **3-4.**



RAILWA WAGON.

Painted in sky or red as sketch.

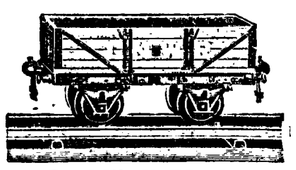
Price, As. **10.**



STEAM ENGINE.

Similar to illustration, with brass boiler, 6¼ ins. long.

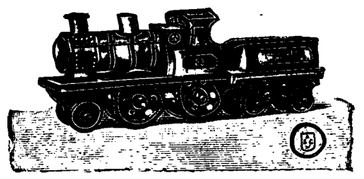
Price, Rs. **2-15.**



RAILWAY TRUCKS.

As illustration, painted in red or sky, 5 inches long.

Price, As. **12.**



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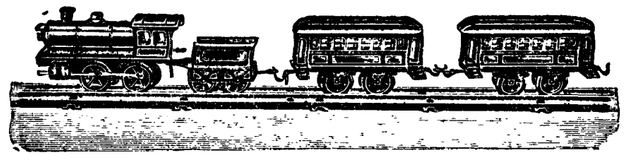
Height to top of Signal 13 inches. Price Re. 1-15. No. 2 without lamps 2 arms Re. 1-4.



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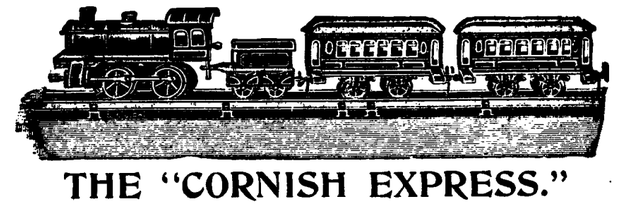
Other popular trains, complete with rails. "Postal" Rs. 5-15. "Poona Mail" Rs. 6-12. "Madras" s. 7-8, "Great Central" Rs. 4-15. "Flying Scotchman" Rs. 12-8.



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GERMANY'S GIANT HOWITZERS

SOME TERMINOLOGICAL INEXACTITUDES.

Major-General O'Callaghan, R.A., writes to "The Times" to explain to "the man in the street" some of the elementary technicalities of gunnery which sometimes cause some confusion to the uninstructed. The General says:—

There has been a good deal of loose writing of late with regard to the German howitzers that have dealt so much destruction in the sieges of Liége and Maubeuge, and in the bombardment of other places. That the 42cm. howitzer exists there is little doubt, but it is very questionable whether more than two have been actually used during the war. If used at all, it was at the siege of Liége. These weapons require a concrete platform to which the mounting is bolted down, and their transport can only be effected on very first-class roads and over bridges strong enough to bear a weight of 15 tons. or by rail.

It is the 28cm. (11.2in.) which has wrought all the havoc with General Brialmont's steel cupolas. These pieces weigh only 6.3 tons, their total weight in action, *i.e.*, including carriage, recoil cylinders, etc., being 14.8 tons. The wheels are encircled by linked steel plates called girdles, which enable the howitzer to travel on good roads and also serve to cushion the shock of discharge, for no platform is needed, the howitzer being fired from its wheels. This is rendered possible by the long recoil permitted by the hydraulic and compressed air cylinders by which it is controlled. A holdfast in front anchors the carriage. A special transporting wagon is provided, adapted for mechanical transport, from which the howitzer is readily shifted to its firing carriage. It is capable of being fired up to 65deg. of elevation and has a maximum range, at 43deg., of 10,900 yards. The shell weighs 760lb. and carries a burster of 114lb., high explosive. It is said that shrapnel do not form part of its equipment, but this is open to doubt.

There is some permissible confusion in the civilian mind between guns and howitzers, and a simple definition of the latter is that it is a piece which, in proportion to its weight, throws a shell very much heavier than that from a gun, but with much less muzzle velocity and a correspondingly shorter range. Thus the 11.2in. howitzer weighs, as we see, 6.3 tons and has a muzzle velocity, with its full charge, of 1,100ft. per second, while a modern gun of that calibre would weigh some 40 tons, and would develop a muzzle velocity of 3,000ft. per second. The howitzer can be taken into the field; the gun can only be mounted on boardship or in permanent fortifications. The maximum range of the howitzer I have given above; that of the gun would be anything up to 15 miles.

The more than subtle difference between the centimetre and millimetre has proved a stumbling block to many correspondents, one of whom writes, for instance, of "the terrible 75cm. gun," and, indeed, did such a gun exist, it would be terrible, for it would have a bore of 30in. in diametre. There is a ready and fairly accurate method of converting centimetres or millimetres into inches. Multiply by four and put in a decimal point. Thus 15cm. multiplied by 4 equal to 6.0in.; 75mm. multiplied by 4 equal to 3.00in.; 28cm. multiplied by 4 equal to 11.2in., and so on.

Some uncertainty seems to exist as to the difference between a machine-gun (mitrailleuse) and a quickfirer (canon a tir rapide). The former fires small-arm ammunition; the latter is a shell gun with a weight of projectile of from 1lb. to 18lb., and is more precisely described by saying that its carriage is so constructed that the gun should not require relaying after each round.

M. P.'S AS SOLDIERS.

LOSS OF SEAT AND SALARY OF £400 A YEAR.

It seems that the 170 odd members of Parliament who have joined the Army, and some of whom are fighting at the front (one at least, Captain O'Neill, has lost his life), have forfeited their seats in the House of Commons, says "The Standard." They have, according to legal fiction, accepted an office of profit under the Crown. Some of them are privates in the ranks at a little over a shilling a day, and this entails not only forfeiture of their seats, but loss of the £400 a year salary to which members of Parliament are entitled.

A Bill is to be brought in at once to remedy this anomaly. Mr. Asquith in the House has said that one of the most urgent of the emergency Bills that would be introduced affected members of Parliament. It appeared to be the law that members who had received his Majesty's commission had accepted an office of profit under the Crown, and therefore vacated their seats. It was of the highest importance that that should be put right.

The position seems to have arisen from an Army Order issued in the first week of November, in which it was laid down:—

As it has been deemed expedient to define the position of officers of the Army who are members of the House of Commons, officers of the Regular Army, Special Reserve, and Territorial Force who are members of the House of Commons, and who may be employed on military duty on the establishment, by order of the Army Council, during the present war, shall be paid, whilst so employed, as officers on full pay.

This affects more than 170 members of the House of Commons who hold commissions in the Forces.

A Tinnevelly telegram states that in consequence of heavy rain which still continues the Tharmarapurni river has risen twenty feet flooding the suburbs. The Srimadevi Bridge has been severely damaged.

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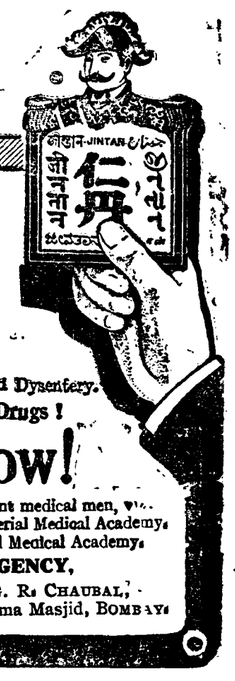

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